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Charlevoix County Herald.

VOLUME 50 — EAST JORDAN, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1946. — NUMBER 9

March Term of Circuit Court

CONVENES AT CHARLEVOIX ON MONDAY, MARCH FOURTH

List of jurors drawn (Subject to call if and when needed)

Name	Precinct
Ralph Ford	Bay Twp.
Clyde Deloy	Boyne Valley Twp.
Erma Townsend	Chandler
Stella O'Brien	Charlevoix
Clyde Cadwell	Evangeline
William Vander Wall	Eveline
Ralph Burnett	Hayes
Melvin Glazier	Hudson
N. A. Harper	Marion
Phillip Hufford	Melrose
Sam Pavlik	Norwood
Wm. Ricksgers	Peaine
Charles Martin	St. James
Louis Prebble	South Arm Twp.
Charles Riedel	Wilson twp.
Lucy Hawkes	Boyne City 1st W.
Burley Mapes	Boyne City 2nd W.
O. W. Wiles	Boyne City 3rd W.
Albert Townes	Boyne City 4th W
Earl A. Young	Charlevoix 2nd. W.
William Higman	Charlevoix 3rd W.
Hugh Whiteford	East Jordan 1st. W
Ed. Strehl	East Jordan 2nd. W.
Ernest Wade	East Jordan 3rd W.

CRIMINAL CASES

The People vs. David Johnston. U. D. A. A.

The People vs. Milo L. Kane, non-support.

The People vs. Thomas Sparks, non-support.

ISSUE OF FACT AND LAW

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Lee Goff, Deceased, Plaintiff, Appeal from Probate Court.

CHANCERY CASES

In the Matter of the Petition of John D. Morrison, Auditor General of the State of Michigan, for and in behalf of said State, for the sale of certain lands for taxes assessed thereon. Petition.

Nellie Olson vs. Ralph Heber and Vianna Gordan. Bill to Quiet Title.

CHANCERY CASES — DIVORCE

George Shumaker, plaintiff, vs. Anna Shumaker, defendant.

Irene Louise Martin, plaintiff, vs. Jesse C. Martin, defendant.

Edna Dubey, plaintiff vs, Wilfred Dubey, defendant.

Farm Topics

ED. REBMAN
County Agricultural Agent

RURAL CARAVAN

How the farmer can save time and back-breaking effort by use of the new chemical weed killers, such as 2-4-D, that have recently been placed upon the market will be explained in xhibits at the Rural Caravan on March 13, at Petoskey.

An inexpensive home-made spray tank refiller which speeds the operation of filling the spray tank from streams, ponds or open wells will be of interest. This device can also be used for cleaning out stock tanks, cisterns or basements flooded with water.

Carrying the theme, "Let the wheels do the lugging," the individual display of the department will center around an automatic gutter cleaner which will be in operation. Although not an original produce of Michigan, the gutter cleaner incorporates improvements which were developed in the state.

Some of these devices, representing the outstanding wartime contributions in the field of agricultural engineering, and included in the caravan, are: a moving model of a sweep rake with a home-made lift, mow hay driers, baled hay pick-up leaders, balers, hay elevators, manure loaders, new types of cultivators and several different carts for handling feed and ensilage.

BACTERIA IN MILK

The source of the greatest number of bacteria in milk is found in utensils used in milking. W. W. Snyder, specialist in MSC, says that pails, cans and other utensils contribute about eighty percent of bacteria in milk.

With this in mind, clean and sanitary equipment is one of the most important factors in producing high-quality, bacteria-free milk. All equipment should be rinsed with cool water immediately after milking to remove the residue milk. Follow by a thorough washing with hot water dairy cleanser and a brush. The next step should be a hot water rinse followed by effective sterilization.

DDT FOR POTATOES:

Both plot and field trials last year showed that DDT—when used on potatoes— provided greater insect control than standard control materials and resulted in greater potato yields. In addition it was found that DDT could be used along with the fungicides ordinarily used on potatoes.

Experiments has revealed that a mixture containing DDT with Bordeaux 8-12-100 greatly increased yields and gave better control of the potato leaf hopper than did Bordeaux alone.

STUDY YOUR FARM

Farmers who have just finished filing their income tax returns may profitably spend some spare time studying the various income and expense items to learn how each fits into the total farm business. Some enterprises may not be producing enough income for the effort and expense involved.

Such an examination may reveal where some income items could be increased as a result of some reorganization of the farm operation and improved production practices. Even though the study reveals that the farmer is doing the best possible job under the circumstances, it will help him in planning future business activities.

All farmers should keep a good farm account book and they compare their business enterprises with those of other farmers by getting a free copy of "Measure Your Farm Business" from your county agent.

GRAIN MIXTURES

Considering the kinds and quality of available grain and feeds several types of grain mixtures to be used for winter feedings of dairy cattle has been recommended.

If you have high quality alfalfa, clover, soy beans or other bright, leafy, early-cut legume roughage, a grain mixture of five hundred pounds of cornmeal, three hundred pounds of soy bean meal is ideal. Or with four hundred pounds of barley, you could combine the roughage four hundred pounds of ground wheat and one hundred pounds of soy bean meal—or with two hundred pounds of corn-meal, two hundred pounds of barley, two hundred pounds of rye, two hundred pounds of wheat and one hundred pounds of soy bean meal.

If you're faced with a late-harvested, low-grade roughage, lackin in leaves and lacking in color— try using a grain mixture of two hundred pounds of ground corn, two hundred pounds of ground oats, two hundred pounds of barley, and two hundred pounds of soy bean meal or some other high protein supplement.

Another mixture would be three hundred pounds of ground oat three hundred pounds of cornmeal, one hundred pounds of course ground cull beans and one hundred pounds of soy beans. Or another possibility would be two hundred and fifty pounds of ground oats, two hundred and fifty pounds of ground barley, two hundred and fifty pounds of soy bean meal. With all of these grain mixtures, you should feed salt —at the rate of one and one-half pounds salt per hundred weight of grain mixture—and for every one hundred pounds of salt, add one pound of steamed bonemeal and one ounce of cobalt sulphate.

Ed. Rebman.

Pre-School Clinic

A pre-school clinic will be held in the Masonic Dining Room, East Jordan, Tuesday, March 9 from 9:30 until 11:30 a. m. Dr. VanDellen, assisted by Mrs. Rice, County Nurse, will conduct the clinic.

Be Sure and Retain War Ration Book 4 After Using Stamp 39

Housewives should be advised by Local Boards to retain in thier possession War Ration Book 4, now used only to obtain sugar.

Altough the currently valid Sugar Stamp 39 is the last stamp in War Ration Book 4 that is specifically labeled for purchases of sugar, spare stamps in the book will be designated as sugar stamps from time to time. For this reason, War Ration Book 4 should be retained even after Sugar Stamp 39 has been used.

THE WEATHER

	Temp. Max	Min	Rain or Snow	Wind	Weather Cond'n
Feb.					
21	29	-13		SW	cloudy
22	34	22		SE	cloudy
23	32	24		SW	cloudy
24	29	14		NW	pt cldy
25	24	2		SE	cloudy
26	24	12		SW	clear
27	22	8		NW	cloudy

Notice to Candidates

Candidates for the office of Mayor and Alderman of the City of East Jordan must have their petitions in the hands of the City Clerk not later than 5:00 p. m., Friday, March 8th, 1946.

MERRITT SHAW, City Clerk.
9-2

Are Geniuses Sick? There is a school of pseudo-scientists now who claim that some of the historic great got that way because of their maladies. John Erskine has written an interesting study of the theory. Read it in the American Weekly, the magazine distributed with next week's Chicago Sunday Herald-American.

World Day of Prayer

A PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR

★ ★ ★

It is felt by the Church Women of the world today, that the present-day conflict is beyond the minds of anyone, in order to arrive at a solution, and that we need the help of God; Therefore, I do hereby declare Friday, March 8th, 1946, as World Day of Prayer in the City of East Jordan, and do hereby call upon the citizens of this City to observe this day as an individual invitation to attend a specific World Day of Prayer Meeting and if the duties of some are such as to make this impossible, I do then ask that these people pause in their work for one minute of prayer to ask that God give us light to guide us, courage to support us, and love to reunite us, in the world of trials today.

VERN J. WHITEFORD
Mayor of the City of East Jordan

Farm Bureau Women to Meet

AT ELLSWORTH COMMUNITY HALL ALL DAY TUESDAY, MARCH 5th

An all-day meeting of Farm Bureau Women will be held at the Ellsworth Community Hall in Ellsworth, on March 5, beginning at 10 a. m.

An interesting program has been planned. Mrs. Marjorie Karker, State Director of Fam Bureau Women will give a report on the forthcoming Urban-Rural Women's Conference being held in Lansing, Feb. 28 and March 1.

Mrs. Wm. Hoolihan of Traverse City, Chairman of Women's Activities for the 9th district, will give a report on the Farm Bureau Women's National Convention which was held at Chicago in December.

We plan to discuss projects for 1946 and arrange for attendance at the second annual three-day school of instruction being held this year, June 18 to 21 at Camp Ha-O-Went-Ha on the east shore of Torch Lake.

Luncheon will be pot luck and each lady is requested to bring her own table service. Coffee will be served.

It is hoped that every woman who is a Farm Bureau member will attend, and, if possible, bring friends who are not members.

Mrs. Bernard F. Schrader,
10th Dist. Chairman of
Farm Bureau Women.

Subscribe to the Herald

THE SCHOOL BELL

GLEE CLUB

The Glee Club, under the direction of Mrs. Clyde, has started preparation for an Operetta, to be directed by Mr. Winkle. No date has been set, as yet, but we'll let you know when one is. Watch for the date and plan to attend.

HISTORY CLASSES

The movie "Liberty Land", was presented to the History Classes of the High School last Tuesday. It was enjoyed by all and should be very profitable to all who saw it.

BIG EVENT COMING

We have more news on the Penny Fair this week. The date will be March 20th, commencing at 6 p. m., at the High School Gym. At sometime during the evening a big Amateur Program will be held. Anyone who wishes to may enter this contest. A list of prizes will be announced next week in this column. And don't forget the big King and Queen Contest that is going on right now. Students are out selling votes to everyone they meet in the hope that their candidates will be the lucky ones. The votes are to be counted every Friday and next week we will have the returns on this last week's sales. The way things look now, the 7th and 8th grade are having a pretty close race. How about some of the other grades getting out and selling some votes.

LOOKING BACKWARD

From the Herald Files of Forty, Thirty and Twenty Years Ago
Compiled by Mrs. Mabel Secord

February 17, 1906

In reading accounts of various evening entertainments it is interesting to note the wealth of musical talent in East Jordan forty years ago. Vocalists included Blanche Robertson, Harriett Hoyt, Nell Camp, Harriet Bush, Mrs. Clark Haire and daughter Flora, Agnes Porter, a Miss Barrett, Bert Dole, Tom LaLonde, all of whom are mentioned in this issue. Instrumentalists included, piano, Blanche Robertson, Helen Stone, Harriett Hoyt, the Misses Nicholas and Porter; Mildred Sweet, violin; Jay Hite, flute and saxophone. Dramatic directors included Miss Robertson, Louise Loveday, and Mrs. W. F. Smith. Here is hoping the city will stage a comeback some day and produce real music again as it did in those bygone days.

Work on the Dufore bridge is progressing nicely.

February 19, 1916

Matthew Thurson, 49, of Wilson township died at his home last Monday.

Grandma Ashley, mother of Eber A. Ashley, died at her son's home Friday noon.

"Efforts are being made by our business men to resurrect the old East Jordan and South Arm Board of Trade."

Charles Hudkins succeeded Harry E. Potter as postmaster this week. He will be assisted by his daughter, Florine.

H. Rosenthal received this week a shipment of approximately two thousand pairs of Endicott-Johnson shoes.

February 19, 1926

Mrs. Simon P. Jones, 74, who fell down stairs Feb. 12 it is believed while walking in her sleep, sustaining a fractured skull and ribs, died at her home Feb. 15th. She was the mother of ten children, seven of whom survive; had 7 grandchildren and 45 great grandchildren.

Funds were being raised in C tonia to buy a radio which would be used Friday and Saturday evenings and Sundays for the benefit of both the Sunday School and day school at times when it would not interfere with school work. The item closes with: "A radio does not always work well, neither does a Ford Car, but when it does it is a valuable piece of mechanism. There will be an improvement in both as years go by."

Washington's Birthday Party was to be held at the L. A. Hoyt home at which a silver collection would be taken to apply on a new carpet for the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. S. Ulvund was called to Detroit first of the week by the death of her son's wife, Mrs. Arthur Blair, who died Feb. 14th at Iron Mountain, leaving the husband and an infant daughter.

Indoor baseball was popular i East Jordan, good crowds attending all the games. Scores in this issue are Methodists 14, K. of P. 8; Presbyterians defeated the Holy Name team but the score isn't given. The game went into extra innings and Erling Johnson struck out 19 men. The Masons went to Boyne City the 17 and were defeated 16 to 12.

Every family in the district wa represented at the Patron's Day pot luck dinner at the Star school. Fifty partook of the bounteous feast. A smiilar celebration was staged at the Mountain school.

Attendance at the Star of Hop Sunday School last Sunday totaled 43.

Rebekahs Initiate Class

Jassamine Rebekah Lodge initiated a class of six candidates at their regular meeting, Wednesday, February 20. One member was also re-instated after an absence of several years. There were 51 in attendance.

Household Shower for Mr. and Mrs. Bun Brennan

We are having a Household Shower for Mr. and Mrs. Bernard (Eileen) Brennan at the Legion Hall next Thursday, March 7th, at 8 p. m.

All their friends are cordially invited to assist them in their loss in the recent fire which destroyed their home and contents.

Mrs. Chris Bulow
Mrs. Chris Taylor
Mrs. Marion Jackson
9a1 Mrs. Albert Jackson.

MARRIAGES

Moore — Barber

Ruth Jean, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Moore, and Leonard E. Barber, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Barber, were united in marriage, Saturday, February 23.

Rev. Marion DeVinney, of the Boyne City Methodist church performed the double ring ceremony at the parsonage..

The bride choose an aqua blue wool street length dress with brown accessories, her corsage was of sweet peas and roses. She also carried a white bible, a gift of her parents. Attending the couple were Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Sweet. Mrs. Sweet wore a navy blue street length dress with brown accessories, her corsage was also of sweet peas and roses.

The groom has recently been discharged after 29 months in the Army, 16 months being spent in the ETO.

Barber Shops Change Prices

Effective March 1st, the following charges for our services will be made:—

Haircuts	65c
Shaves	35c

PHIL GOTHRO
6-2 MILTON MEREDITH

AN APPRECIATION

We wish to thank everyone for the help received at the fire, and the many donations. Especially to Father Malinowski, Dr. VanDellen, Dr. Saltonstall and the Red Cross for their aid in the illness of our son, Jerry.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Brennen
9a1 and Family.

BOWLING

Received too late for publication.

Presents Farm View of Strikes, Food Subsidies

A successfull strike by farmers could make the present strike situation look like a pink tea, but thinking farm leaders are not even considering a strike, R.B. Corbett, secretary of the Amesican Farm Bureau Federation, said to educators and farm leaders at the annual Conference on Rural Living held a Lansing, February 19.

"Farm leadership will tell you that progress will be made when all leadership in labor and management can agree that we need statesmanship not strikes," Mr. Corbett said.

Farmers have definite opinions on the underlying situation affecting strikes, he said. They are aware that production is fundamental and that higher wages and higher prices are meaningless without production.

"Production cannot be obtained without incentives. After all, most men are lazy as they dare be. Protect a man in laziness and you'll not get production. No individual or organization can dodge this fact."

As for strikes and lockouts, Corbett said both corporations and labor unions must take responsibility for their acts. If the activities of any groups result in the destruction of property, that group must take responsibility for it.

Turning to food subsidies, Mr. Corbett said that farmers cannot understand a policy which reduces taxes, demands increased wages, not only continues but increases government payments for food subsidies, and then concludes that we must avoid inflation.

"Compulsory military training is opposed by most farmers because they believe that the premise that all young men must be conscripted for a year of military training to preserve peace is fundamentally wrong. We believe that no greater force could be loosed for encouraging militarism than the policy of military conscription.

Dinner Starts Fund Drive

CHARLEVOIX CO. RED CROSS QUOTA IS SET AT $5,000

The kick-off dinner given by the Charlevoix county chapter of the Red Cross to signal the start of its annual fund drive, attended by 48 colunteer solicitors, board members and county and city chairmen, was addressed by Miss Eunice Matheson, Red Cross hospitalization worker, Friday evening in the Hotel Dilworth. The county quota is $5,000.

Miss Matheson, whose home is in Spring Valley, Minn., was in England from July 1944 to November 1945, when she returned to the U. S. She related some of her experiences and told of the important work the Red Cross did overseas.

Don Watkins of Boyne City, county drive chairman, was introduced by Mrs. Wilbert Robinson of East Jordan, chairman of the county Red Cross board. A brief discussion of problems the volunteers will meet in the course of their soliciting was given by Mrs. Neil Kreighoff, home service chairman.

Breakdown of the county quota is $2,000 for Boyne City, $1,500 for Charlevoix, $1,000 for East Jordan $500 for rural areas, $100 for Beaver Island, $100 for Walloon Lake, $100 for Boyne Falls and $50 for Ironton.

A Red Cross news motion picture, entitled "The Job Ahead," was shown by two members of the Charlevoix coast guard life-boat station crew. The film depicted work done by the Red Cross in the past and gave a preview of activities ahead.

INDUCTEES

The following named men were accepted at the Induction Station, February 20, 1946, for service in the Army:

Raymond Eugene Eaton, Boyne City
Edwin Bradley, Boyne City.
B. J. Wojciechowski, Boyne Falls.
Arthur Richard Goebel, East Jordan. (transferred from Chicago, Ill.)

SINGSPIRATIONAL

Nearly 150 people of the community met at the Mennonite Brethren in Christ Church, Sunday evening, in the second Singspirational service. Keen interest has been shown in these services. The next Singspirational will be held the last Sunday in March at the Presbyterian Church.

East Jordan Ministerial Ass'n

AAA PROGRAM IN CHARLEVOIX CO.

The application of Agricultural Limestone is the major practice selected by community committeemen for the 1946 AAA Farm Program, throughout the State of Michigan. In view of this fact, the farmer should know as much as possible about the function of limestone in the soil and the benefits derived therefrom. One of the nation's leading authorities on limestone, Dr. William A. Albrecht, after years of research and experimentation has found that limestone is a plant food and not merely a soil acidity remover. As the stronger light of science is being turned on the practice of liming the soil, limestone is becoming an important factor in food and feed production. New studies reveal the vital importance of liming materials in restoring the soil. The service of limestone in making better crops, both legume and non-legume, is no longer so much one of only reducing the soil acidity, it is rather one of supplying the plant with calcium. It is a provider of this essential for plant growth which is at the head of the list of required elements coming from the soil for plants, animals and human bodies. It is, in addition, a carrier of magnesium in the dolomitic stones. Limestone also puts calcium where it mobolizes other plant nutrients into the crop. The effects of liming are shown by animal choices of herbage on limed soil in preference to that on soil not limed. The same is shown in the better gains made by animals receiving feed produced on limed land. We can now say that plants tolerate soil acidity when they are well fed, much as we humans bear low temperatures much better on a full stomach. Calcium has come to be recognized as a nutrient. The use of limestone is therefore not a matter of driving acidity out of the soil, but one of giving the plant some calcium, or magnesium, just as we give it fertilizer for the provision of any other element. Dr. J. W. White, professor of soil technology, states that commercial fertilizer without the application of lime is a fallacy. He states that when lime is applied, the crop value has been increased by many fold and that the lime is the primer for the use of fertilizer.

NEWS BEHIND THE NEWS

By PAUL MALLON

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

STASSEN DUE TO LEAD PRESIDENTIAL POLLS

WASHINGTON. — Politics is warming up. The young men and women are coming back from foreign fields plainly displeased at the way things are going. Some tell me Uncle Sam is known in many foreign nations as "Uncle Sugar." They tell of waste, inefficiency, or throwing our money around, and talk of getting into politics. The ballot list this fall will contain a lot of veterans who think they can do something in congress, if they get home in time. Certainly the group displeasure of this 12 million voting mass, now fairly well congealed in ideas, threatens a complete overturn of existing legislative personalities—if not the whole political complexion of affairs.



Dewey

REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE FOR CONGRESS SEATS

Scenting opportunity, the Republicans are getting busy. The national committee has, for the first time, assumed responsibility in the congressional campaign (committees of congressmen usually head the effort). The staff at headquarters has been about trebled to create 11 departments, one of which has started a monthly newspaper with a circulation to date of 230,000. A state quota system of raising money (like the Red Cross) has been started, and a small contributions mail campaign has been launched, in order to take financing away from the gentlemen of bulk contributions, known in the political trade as "fat cats."

All this has been done by Governor Dewey's man, Herbert Brownell Jr., the committee chairman, who says his drive is to "elect a Republican congress."

I hear, incidentally, Dewey has told friends he is not in the running for 1948. He points out to them that Republicans have never in history renominated a defeated candidate, which was news to me. Dewey would like the nomination apparently, but does not expect it. Personally I expect much will rest on whether he is reelected governor this year. Last time he won against a split, and it is possible he will have more formidable opposition this time. If he wins, it will be said no one could have beaten Roosevelt in a war year, and he will be back in the running.



Bricker

SUPPORT BEING GIVEN STASSEN CAMPAIGN

The Stassen grasp for leadership is finding form, in the way of organization and money. A St. Paul man is on the road traveling for him. The same man was high in the Willkie entourage, and there are further indications that the New York crowd which backed Willkie already has its hand in pocket for the former Minnesota governor to be next President. They have been conspicuous at the speakers tables where Stassen spoke. A weekly magazine has published a report that the ex-Lord and Taylor executive, Walter Hoving, who was active in the last Dewey headquarters, will eventually play Hanna for Stassen. The Cowles brothers, publishers, appear to be running the invisible bandwagon so far, particularly brother Mike in Iowa. My Republican sources say he has been hiring people.

All this inside activity has caused many who have observed it to surmise that Stassen will keep on his speaking tours (he has not yet taken a job that I have heard), the organizing will increase in tempo and when the Gallup polls start, Stassen will be on top. Many think he will remain there.

My own opinion is he will have his main trouble keeping in the limelight without a political office, now that he has started so early. Willkie killed himself doing it.

Bricker is a good bet to come to the senate this year, the in-knowing Republicans agree. With Stassen he is at the top of private party polls now. His '44 difficulty was that he tried to run a campaign with Ohio friends who had not been active in politics. The Dewey people had the New York know-how. With the best of publicity success in his senate race or later in that forum, his chances will depend on whether he can get an organization to match the one now quickly congealing behind Stassen—or which Dewey may set up if events this year warrant.

WEEKLY NEWS ANALYSIS

Stabilization Policy Designed To Spur Production; Argentine Military Junta Under U. S. Fire

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: When opinions are expressed in these columns, they are those of Western Newspaper Union's news analysis and not necessarily of this newspaper.)

WAGE-PRICES:
Go Sign

Formulation of the administration's new stabilization policy setting a pattern for wage increases of from 15 to 17 per cent and permitting price boosts wherever necessary to assure prewar profit margins, represented a victory for the conservative advisers of President Truman.

Spearheaded by John Snyder, St. Louis banker and director of war mobilization and reconversion, the conservatives held that price as well as wage readjustment was necessary to spur postwar production. With goods flowing to market in volume, they held, prices would automatically find their right level in a competitive economy.

In announcing the new wage-price policy, which was designed to settle the major steel, auto and electrical strikes, Mr. Truman hoped that it would result in an early resumption of mass production that alone could head off an inflationary spiral. In the meantime, he asked for extension of price control, subsidies and allocations and priorities to temporarily hold living costs in line and break industrial bottlenecks.

In winning his point of view, Snyder was permitted to retain his over-all control over the stabilization policy, with former OPA chieftain Chester Bowles put in charge of administering the new formula. Bowles had stood firmly for a more rigid wage-price program, believing lower costs would lead to greater purchasing power and volume, but agreed to co-operate in making the new policy work.

GOOD NEIGHBOR:
Not So Good

In issuing its historic "blue book" condemning the Argentine military regime and its strong-man leadership of Juan Peron, the U. S. state department raised the whole question of continued U. S. and Allied relationship with the South American country.

At the same time, the state department's indictment against the army junta, charging collaboration during the war and in establishing a fascist economy in peace, came on the eve of the Argentine presidential election, lending possibilities to a nation-wide swing against Peron's candidacy. Taking cognizance of the U. S. action, Peron laid blame for the strained relations between the two countries on Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, whom he accused of undermining previous accords.



"Strong Man" Juan Peron, whose military junta was under state department fire.

In charging Argentina with collaboration with the axis in war, the state department's "blue book" declared that the military regime engaged in espionage against the allies, sought to undermine governments in neighboring countries friendly to the united nations, and protected German economic interests.

Asserting that the military junta had permitted the establishment of a fascist economy in Argentina to serve as a base for reviving Germany's imperial ambitions, the "blue book" stated that Germans now controlled such key industries as chemicals and pharmaceuticals, construction, electrical equipment, metallurgy and agriculture.

FOOD SUPPLIES:
World Outlook

While per capita food consumption in the U. S. in 1946 is expected to reach a new peak, a survey of 65 foreign countries conducted by the department of agriculture showed that the average person will have about 12 per cent less to eat than in prewar years.

In reporting its findings, however, the department pointed out that striking of an "average" balance did not truly reflect conditions abroad, what with near starvation levels persisting in Italy, Germany, French North Africa, France, Spain, India and China.

Itemizing individual supplies, the department said that the world supply of bread will remain tight, with reduced rations in some countries. Demand for wheat will exceed supplies by 200 million bushels and stocks of other grains will be limited. From 15 to 20 per cent less rice will be available than in prewar years.

A shortage of meat will persist in Europe and Russia, the department said, with increased production retarded by use of feed grains for human consumption. While 1946 supplies of fish will be higher than last year, cheese and egg stocks will not meet demands.

The total of fats and oils will approximate only two-thirds of import needs while sugar consumption will fall to the lowest level in a decade. Only half as much butter will be available for world trade as in prewar years.

In contrast to the tight world food situation, the American larder will stay well stocked, barring poor crops. Only butter and sugar supplies are expected to show no appreciable improvement, and while fewer eggs are predicted, availability of more meat should cut demand for the product.

Butcher Old Dobbin

From the steadily declining horse population of the U. S., 77,887 equines went to the slaughter houses in 1945 to provide meat for American tables. Lowest on record, the number of horses in this country stands at less than half that of a quarter century ago.

Reflecting the steady increase in horse slaughter during the war, when overall meat supplies failed to meet popular demand, the butchering of equines in 1945 showed a 49 per cent rise over the 1944 figure of 52,063.

Along with the horse, the old gout has been sent to the stockyards with increasing frequency, the slaughter of 13,150 by federally inspected packers in 1945 representing a 98 per cent boost over the figure for the previous year.

TIRES:
Good Prospects

With the manpower situation improving with the return of many veterans and new facilities scheduled to get into production soon, the tire outlook for 1946 has grown increasingly promising, though stocks adequate to meet record demand will not be forthcoming before late in the year.

With 24 million cars in operation, with many running on tires five or more years old, the government set a goal of 66 million passenger cords for 1946. Under present favorable conditions, manufacturers hope to even exceed the mark. Because of the continued scarcity of natural rubber, substantial proportions of both tires and tubes will be made of synthetics.

Since 90 per cent of all tires produced go to the market and only 10 per cent are retained for new automobiles, not many more additional cords have been made available during the closedown of auto plants by the General Motors strike, trade circles pointed out.

NATIONAL GUARD:
Postwar Increase

In accordance with plans to keep America strong in the postwar world, the national guard will be increased to 622,500 officers and men, more than double the total of 300,034 in the prewar period.

Of the 622,500 men and officers, 571,000 will be included in the ground forces, 47,600 in the air wings and 4,000 in miscellaneous services. This compares with the prewar establishment of 295,000 on the ground and 5,000 in the air.

Twenty-two infantry divisions will constitute the bulk of the ground forces, with two armored divisions and 18 regimental combat teams making up the remainder. The 12 air wings will be composed of 27 groups, 84 squadrons and 12 control and warning units.

With 47,777 men and officers, New York's national guard will be the largest in the country, followed by Pennsylvania with 39,580; California, 39,568, and Illinois, 32,908.

Boundary Problems Plague Peace Makers

Indicative of the complex problems facing the Big Five committee drafting the postwar European peace treaty are the rival claims of Italy and Austria to the southern Tyrol, ceded to the former after the first World War.

Italy has opposed the transfer partly because of her investment in several hydro-electric plants along the Adige river, a turbulent stream about 225 miles long. Italian opposition has persisted even though Austria has agreed to waive control of the plants and co-operate in further hydro-electric developments.

Meanwhile, one of Austria's chief interests in the region lies in its output of vegetables and fruits, including potatoes, cabbage, apples and pears.

CAPITOL HILL:
Dems Row

With Harold L. Ickes having quit the department of the interior after President Truman had questioned the accuracy of his testimony before a senatorial committee probing Edwin W. Pauley's nomination as undersecretary of navy, political sages pondered what effect the self-styled "Old Curmudgeon's" action would have on Democratic chances in the 1946 congressional and 1948 presidential elections.



Harold Ickes

In resigning from the cabinet after 13 years of service as one of the liberal New Deal stalwarts, "Honest Harold," as Ickes is sometimes known, warned Mr. Truman that political pressure for retention of state control over underwater oil reserves could result in a scandal similar to Teapot Dome. He also said that pressure to assess administrative personnel for campaign purposes might create a major scandal.

Although it was long rumored that Ickes might leave the President's cabinet, his dramatic departure grew out of his charges that Pauley had suggested to him that $300,000 could be raised for the 1944 presidential race if the government dropped a suit the interior secretary instituted to place underwater oil reserves under federal rather than state control. When Pauley denied the allegation and Mr. Truman declared that Ickes' testimony might be inaccurate, the "Old Curmudgeon" stated that the President's lack of confidence in him left him no alternative but to submit his resignation.

Ill feelings between Ickes and Mr. Truman were further pointed up by the President's order making the resignation immediately effective rather than on March 31 as the interior secretary had requested so that he might push through the Anglo-American oil treaty "which (he) had nurtured and raised by bottle from the beginning."

While the liberal Ickes, long a prominent figure in reform politics, said he would not oppose the President's re-election in 1948, he qualified his statement by pointing out that he had cast his ballot as a delegate to the 1944 convention for Henry A. Wallace for vice president.

GRAIN MOVEMENTS:
Co-Op Proposals

Holding an emergency meeting in Chicago, Ill., the National Federation of Grain Co-operatives urged President Truman to speed up movement of box cars and clarify the price and tax situation to spur lagging shipment of grain to market.

Representing member groups, which handle approximately 400 million bushels of grain annually, the federation said that the acute shortage of box cars has been further aggravated by delays in movement. Runs that normally required four or five days from the northwest to Minneapolis-St. Paul, now take 30 days or more, officials said.

As long as uncertainty exists over extension of federal price controls, the federation declared, farmers will keep substantial quantities of grain off the market in the hope of higher returns. Further, farmers may be adverse to selling both their carryover and the ripened 1946 crop in the same year unless tax laws are revised or loans of actual grain to the government are arranged and operators are permitted to elect the time for collection.

AIR PACT:
U. S., Britain Agree

Resolving differences over the question of regulating international air travel, the U. S. and Britain reached agreement after month-long discussions in Hamilton, Bermuda, on a postwar pattern inclining toward the American concept of freest possible flight.

At the same time, the U. S. agreed to open American military bases on leased British islands in the Atlantic to commercial planes. Obtained by the U. S. for 99 years in the famous over-age destroyer deal of 1940, the islands stretch from Newfoundland to British Guiana in the Caribbean.

Under the U. S.-British pact, planes will be permitted to pick up passengers in either country; equitable rates will be determined; routes will be marked out for travel by American and British craft over the two countries; consultations will be held for resolving civil air problems; the provisional international aviation organization will be asked to settle disputes upon which the U. S. and Britain cannot reach agreement, and no limitation will be placed upon the number of flights air lines may make.

REA:

Complete rural electrification is nearer a reality in the northeastern states than any other section of the country, the Rural Electrification administration has reported. Seventy-seven per cent of the farms in the area already are receiving central station electric service.

Electricity has proved adaptable to all types of farming in this section, including the maple sugar and syrup industry of the northernmost states.

Washington Digest

Proposes Rural Social Security Minus Red Tape



Simple Stamp Plan Evolved to Record Modest Beneficiary Payments and Avoid Complicated Bookkeeping Duties.

By BAUKHAGE
News Analyst and Commentator.

WNU Service, 1616 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

There are 7,148,422 specimens of wildlife in the United States—not wildlife as represented by the recently vindicated Esquire magazine—but big game animals like deer, buffalo and mountain goats. The fish and wildlife service counted them, canvassing the wide open spaces to do it.

Prof. Murray R. Benedict of the University of California has been doing some counting too in the wide open spaces, or at least down on the farm, and he came up with the conclusion that in 1939 more than half the farm owners in the country raised less than $750 worth of products on their land. Consequently these low-income farmers, and a great many other farmers in only slightly higher income brackets, find it almost impossible to save money toward the time when they can no longer work. They are harassed by a feeling of economic insecurity—the kind of economic insecurity which President Truman recently said was tending to break down family life in this country. Mr. Truman suggested that perhaps we ought to have a "Bill of Rights" for the family as well as for the individual.

Professor Benedict doesn't suggest a Bill of Rights for the farmer, but in a pamphlet entitled "A Retirement System for Farmers" he does suggest that the farmer be included in the federal social security system.

The farmer earning no more than $750 from the sale of products would be listed as a self-employed worker making an assumed net income of $400. He would pay into the social security fund 2 per cent of his income each year, and to make the yearly payments a little easier to take, the farmer would use a stamp book, buying social security stamps to paste in whenever he had some spare cash.

Farmers who earn $750 or more can follow the same procedure. They are given a standard deduction based on how much they earn. For example, those farmers earning between $750 and $1,000 get a $300 deduction; there's a $400 deduction for the next highest group and so on. They take their deduction, make the simple report of net income, and that's that.

But some farmers may insist that their expenses exceed the deduction allowed them. That's okay with Mr. Benedict. For them, he would provide a separate form so the farmer could list his actual expenses and deduct them.

Farm Hands Also Covered

All this applies to farm-owners. But perhaps the farm owner, Jake Duncan, has a helper, Tom. Tom is a farm wage-worker, and if Mr. Benedict has his way, farm wage-workers like Tom would be treated much the same as industrial workers, insofar as social security is concerned. That means Jake, the employer would deduct Tom's 1 per cent from his wages, add his own payment of 1 per cent to Tom's 1 per cent and transmit to the government at the end of each quarter, the funds and a certified statement of wages paid.

Here again, Mr. Benedict wants to save Jake, the employer, from long nights spent at the rolltop desk pouring over social security records. He suggests as one way to eliminate paper work, a stamp book system. Tom would get a stamp book from the post office. Each time Jake pays Tom off, Jake would affix and cancel the proper stamps. That's a painless way of recording payments.

Mr. Benedict doesn't think that nine million farmers and farmworkers can be brought into the social security system overnight. Neither does he predict smooth sailing right from the start if they were brought in. It will take time and a far-reaching educational program.

The idea of including farmers under the social security plan is not a new one. Most of the important farm organizations have okayed the idea; both presidential candidates endorsed it in the last election campaign, the social security board last month broached the subject to congressional attention once again, and there is a bill which would accomplish it—the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill. This bill was sent to the house ways and means committee on May 24, 1945, and it's still there, gathering dust. It is doubtful that the committee will take any action unless some pressure is brought to bear by interested parties.

Of course, there is opposition to the idea in some quarters. Some persons who oppose including farmers, and other workers not now insured, advance the nation-can't-afford-it argument. They say that as more and more persons in occupations covered by social security reach the retirement age, the amounts paid into the trust fund aren't going to be sufficient to pay them off, unless the treasury digs down and adds public funds.

In 1939, the lawmakers threshed this out and came up with a plan to make the fund continuously self-supporting. They decided to make the contributions high enough so that the government would not have to help out. They agreed to keep the present 1 per cent from employee and 1 per cent from employer rate until 1943. After that, they'd increase it to 2 per cent each; then to 2.5 per cent; then to 3 per cent from 1948 on. However, congress deferred the rate increase during the war, and hasn't ever gotten around to upping it. Unless rates are increased, undoubtedly the treasury will have to shell out in future years, when the system gets into full swing. And if farmers and other presently uninsured workers are brought in—undoubtedly the treasury will have to shell out more.

Other Aid Now Tops Billion

Consider what the government is already handing out to support aged persons not covered by social security. The costs of old-age assistance and aid to dependent children from 1933 to 1944, to the country, added up to a tidy billion dollars. And costs will continue to go up as the average age of the population rises. All of which means the government has dispensed almost a billion dollars in charity to persons who might, had they been able to make regular social security contributions during their working years, have been able to get along without such charity.

Other opponents foresee the farmer bogged down in an avalanche of government questionnaires, financial reports, lists, ledgers and statistics, should he be made a participating member of the social security system. But under Mr. Benedict's plan, the farmer's duties to his government where social security is concerned are a minimum. He won't have to keep detailed farm records. The reports he does have to make are simple ones. As a matter of fact, if he uses the stamp plan to take care of his employee's social security payments, he won't have as much paper work as industrial or professional employers have.

Still another argument is advanced by people who predict glomily that if workers are assured of a regular income from social security after retirement, they won't work; they won't save during the years they can work.

Mr. Benedict thinks that argument is as ancient as the reconstructed dodo in the Smithsonian institution. Social security benefits, as set up now, will certainly not buy retiring oldsters any mink coats or Cadillac coupes. The benefits are very modest ones. Any sensible person can see he'll have to have some other resources besides social security if he wants to live at any level above the barest minimum of subsistence when he reaches retirement age. He'll save money, try to accumulate property, perhaps carry private business insurance too. But if he can't save, and it's not only the farmers who can't, social security benefits in later years may keep him from becoming a public charge.

BARBS . . . *by Baukhage*

While the troubles of this world continue, our scientists insist on borrowing more, even if they have to go to the moon to do it. I suppose as soon as the United Nations abolishes war, we'll begin to have trouble with the Martians, and it will take another couple of millenia before we get the United Planets to sit down and talk things over peaceably.

During the senate questioning of Edwin W. Pauley (nominated for undersecretary of the navy) former Interior Secretary Ickes managed to anoint Pauley's head with oil—and not in the biblical sense.

* * *

Better Mouse Trap department: Latest invention . . . a comb that sprays hair tonic as it combs. Only the bald can live the simple life.

You Should Know Louisiana

By EDWARD EMERINE
WNU Features.

"A good place to visit—a better place to live."

That is Louisiana's boast. It is Louisiana's promise, backed by every square foot of land from the pine forests of the northern uplands to the marshes of the Mississippi delta.

Louisiana is a land of incredible natural richness, in its swamps and bayous, its cane and cotton fields, its lakes and streams, its farms and cities—and its people. Here the beauty and romance of an empire was formed by the alchemy of time.

It was a miracle of chemical combinations that brought about the transmutation of these base metals into gold. Geologically, the chemist Nature, with pestle and mortar, mixed marine and alluvial sediments, added the acids of eons, and brought forth a wondrous combination to make the Louisiana of today. The extremely fertile top soils, producing agricultural products and valuable forests, are the state's basic resources. But beneath the surface are rich deposits of salt, sulphur, petroleum and natural gas. Over all hangs a favorable climate, with sun and rain proportioned and balanced to bless the land.

Racially too, Louisiana has had its minglings and infusions. The Creole is a descendant of the French or Spanish settlers. The Islenos, in spite of intermixture with other nationalities, retains much of the Spanish. The descendant of the German, almost completely absorbed by his Latin neighbors, still lives above New Orleans on the "German coast." The great-grandchild of English Royalists resides in East and West Feliciana parishes. The Russian, as well as the Central and South American, now makes Louisiana his home. The Filipino has Manila village, and there is a Chinese settlement at Bayou Defon. It is doubtful that a full-blooded Negro can be found in the state.

Two centuries of linguistic intercourse have modified the French dialects of the Creole and Acadian, with words and inflections borrowed from the English, German, Negro and Indian neighbor. There are Negroes who cannot speak English, yet early Anglo-Saxon idioms and expressions may be heard in their archaic purity in some sections of the state. Regardless of the dialect, words are soft-spoken in Louisiana and pleasant to the ear.

Under Many Flags.

Louisiana has known many governments and many flags. Discovered in 1528 by the Spanish explorer Narvaex, in 1682 LaSalle claimed the territory in the name of France. He later attempted colonization with 280 men, who perished with him. The colonial period comprises the French domination down to 1769, Spanish domination from 1769 to 1803, when there was a brief period of French rule again. The "Louisiana Purchase" in 1803 brought the region under the Stars and Stripes. Louisiana joined the Confederacy in 1861 with other southern states, and figured prominently in the Civil war.

Statehood was granted Louisiana as the War of 1812 began. Not the least picturesque of those who fought at the Battle of New Orleans was Jean Lafitte, the pirate, and his crew. Lafitte, upon whose head a price had been set by Louisiana authorities, spurned British gold and offered to guide warships with-



in striking distance of New Orleans. Andrew Jackson, with the Tennesseans, Kentuckians, Creoles and pirates, won a great victory at Chalmette when they turned back the tide of Red Coats. Parkenham, the English general, fell fatally wounded on the battlefield.

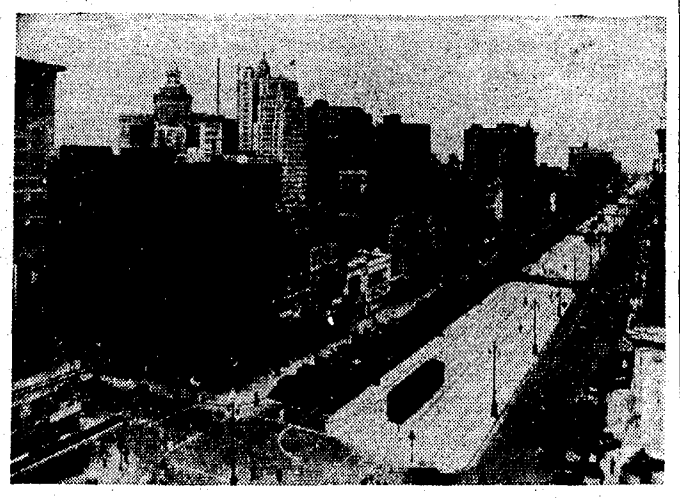
Out of a colorful past emerges the Louisiana of today, tranquil, hospitable and progressive. The chemist is still busy there. The laboratory of the scientist and the factory of the industrialist are collaborating in a new field of development. Louisiana has within its borders the raw materials and facilities necessary for the successful operation of chemical industries. Its farms supply cotton, sugar cane, rice, corn and sweet potatoes. Its forests provide many kinds of timber. Its deposits of oil, gas, salt, sulphur, coastal shells, sand, gravel and other minerals are abundant.

Wealth From Waste.

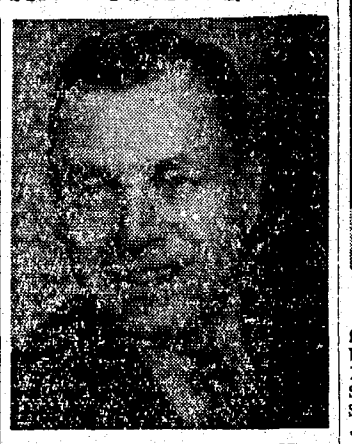
Wallboard is made of once useless sugar cane pulp, rubber from petroleum and carbon black from natural gas. Chemical and scientific research has opened new fields for plastic and synthetic manufacture, using Louisiana's great resources. Seven paper mills manufacture newsprint from pulpwood, salt cake and other chemicals. Cooking oil, stock feed, rayon, film, cellophane, celluloid, felts, surgical dressings and glycerine are produced from cottonseed. Sugar is made from sorghum and countless by-products of rice are being utilized.

Starch, glue and industrial alcohol are manufactured from sweet potatoes. Oil from the tung tree is used in making paints, varnishes, linoleum and waterproof materials. Soy beans are converted into plastics. Collection of peat moss is simple and cheap. Lime, both hydrate and caustic, is made from oyster and clam shells. Rice hulls make an excellent insulant. There are fabulous resources in the state's Gulf coastal waters, yielding annual harvests of sea food.

Even with accelerated industrialization, the charm of Louisiana and its people remains unchanged. Magnolia trees in the moonlight, soft voices to speak of romance, gayety and color in recreations and celebrations, unparalleled beauty and serenity — that is Louisiana. And that it will remain: a good place to visit—a better place to live.



CANAL STREET . . . With modern New Orleans on the left and ancient New Orleans on the right.



JAMES HOUSTON DAVIS
Governor of Louisiana

"Jimmie" Davis was born on a hill farm in the Beech Springs community of Jackson Parish. He is a graduate of Louisiana State university. Former school teacher, court clerk, Shreveport police commissioner and public service commissioner, he was elected governor in 1944. His hobbies are music, singing, fishing and hunting.

Louisiana's Famed Creole Cooking Is Gourmets' Delight

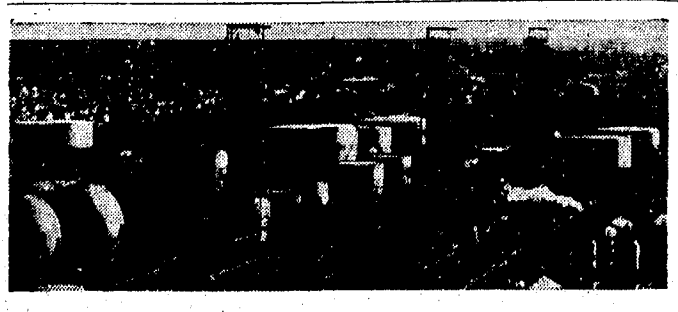
Mark Twain spoke of the pompano cooked in Louisiana as being "delicious as the less criminal forms of sin." William Makepeace Thackery found New Orleans "the city of the world where you can eat and drink the most and suffer the least." Irvin S. Cobb found New Orleans bouillabaisse, a fish chowder, unexcelled.

The people of Louisiana set tables of luscious Creole dishes that have evolved over a period of more than two centuries and present a triumphant synthesis of the French love for delicacies and the Spanish taste for pungent seasoning. While Creole cooking today is found at its best in the vicinity of New Orleans and in the Teche country, its excellencies may be enjoyed throughout Louisiana wherever the French influence has penetrated.

In the preparation of sea food Creole cuisine is at its best. Oysters, with crabs and shrimp, are cooked in gumbo and it is said that a Creole puts everything into gumbo except the Creole! In addition to sea food, game and domestic fowl, there are varieties of roasts and other elaborate dishes.

Rice is used by Louisianans as Irish potatoes are used elsewhere. Hominy grits is to breakfast what rice is to dinner. The perfect complement to a Creole meal is Creole dripped coffee—although a taste for it has to be acquired since it is blacker and stronger than that used in other states.

As one goes farther north in Louisiana the cooking more and more resembles that of the South in general, but there are few places where Creole methods have not had some influence. In the vicinity of Natchitoches, the Spanish influence is particularly noticeable. The Monroe area is famous for its barbecues. Usually 15 or more ingredients are used in preparing sauces for barbecued meats. A popular "country dish" of this section is pot liquor and corn pone.



INDUSTRIAL LOUISIANA

In sharp contrast to Louisiana's well-known agricultural importance is its extensive industrial development. This is a section of the huge refinery of the Standard Oil company at Baton Rouge.

At the beginning of the present century, Louisiana embarked upon an era of intensive industrial growth. Discovery and development of abundant raw material resulted in the establishment over the state of refineries, chemical plants and other large industrial units.

Star Dust
STAGE-SCREEN-RADIO

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

By VIRGINIA VALE

VIRGINIA JOHNSON, who on November 16, was chosen "Photogenic Day" queen on Mutual's "Queen for a Day" broadcast and won a seven-year contract at 20th Century-Fox, has had her option picked up by the studio, and is ready to go into her third picture on the lot. She was "Emmie," a merry-go-round ticket seller, in "Three Little Girls in Blue," has just finished "The Shocking Miss Pilgrim," and goes into "It Shouldn't Happen to a Dog." Virginia's taking singing and dramatic lessons, being groomed for stardom.

—⁂—

Danny O'Neil, CBS "Powder Box Theater" star, was discovered by Chaplain Hjalmar Hansen, who heard him singing in the Blue Jacket Choir at Great Lakes Naval Training Station and gave him his



DANNY O'NEIL

first chance at a solo. Danny will be featured guest artist at an All Irish concert to be held at Boston Symphony Hall, Boston, Mass., on St. Patrick's Day. He'll feature John McCormack's favorite.

—⁂—

Bette Davis drove 9,920 miles during the four weeks following her marriage to William Grant Sherry, on a round trip that took her from Hollywood to Mexico, to New Hampshire, and back to Hollywood. A souvenir of Mexico is a dozen solid silver service plates, a gift to her from the governor of Mexico. She's completing "A Stolen Life," for which she began testing a year ago.

—⁂—

Everything was set for a love scene between Eleanor Parker and Errol Flynn, for "Escape Me Never." But the electricians got an arc light too close to the stage sprinkling system, and Flynn fled the deluge, dragging Miss Parker behind him.

—⁂—

When Tom Harmon, football star and war hero, decided to run for Mayor of Studio City against Jack Carson and Roy Rogers, the burden of the campaign fell on his wife, Elyse Knox, star of "Joe Palooka, Champ." He invited undecided voters home to dinner, and she did the cooking. All she feels really sure about is fried chicken, so that was the bait for the voters.

—⁂—

Sheik, the famous movie horse, a palomino, might well carol "Or would you rather be a horse?" He appeared with Betty Hutton in "Incendiary Blonde," was used by Barbara Britton in "The Virginian," and Ray Milland rides him in Milland's first Western role, that of a wagon-train guide, in "California." But don't be fooled—Sheik has a double for chases and rough stuff—his own colt, Sheila.

—⁂—

Frank Sinatra has his bid in for a two-place advance trainer fighter plane; Pianist Skitch Henderson, who taught cadets to fly the training plane at Fresno, will be his teacher. Just to make sure of him, Sinatra looked Henderson up as soon as he was discharged from the army and arranged for the pianist to begin his postwar radio career as guest artist on the Sinatra show.

—⁂—

Sheldon Leonard, "Orville Sharp" of "Meet Me at Parky's," is the first actor to set up a regular commuting schedule between New York and Hollywood. He has an acting commitment in Manhattan; he's there from Monday to Wednesday of each week, then hops a plane for Hollywood and leaves again when the radio show is over. But just about now he'll be calling it off.

—⁂—

ODDS AND ENDS—Dinah Shore has a new, transparent pink raincoat—her dog has one to match. . . . Dancing is the chief hobby of Johnny Desmond, star of "Follies of 46"; he learned to dance when he wasn't allowed to sing because his voice was changing. . . . Zasu Pitts returns in "The Perfect Marriage." . . . At Warners' they're starring Bruce Bennett, Joan Crawford's first husband in "Mildred Pierce," and is one of Ann Sheridan's love interests in "The Sentence." . . . Ray Mayer, of "Holiday and Co.," is probably the only performer in radio who plays the calliope; learned when he ran away from home and joined a circus.

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERNS

Scalloped Two-Piecer for Spring Tot's Flower-Fresh Party Dress



Stylish Two-Piecer.

A LEADER in the spring style parade is the smart and versatile two piece outfit. This one has brief, comfortable sleeves, dainty scallop edging and gently flared peplum accenting a tiny waistline. The gored skirt is easily made and very graceful.

* * *

Pattern No. 8978 is designed for sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Size 12 requires 4⅛ yards of 35-inch material.



Mite's Dress-Up Frock.

HERE is an exquisite little dress-up frock for a mite of two to six. The scalloped front closing is finished with soft lace or ruffling. She's sure to like the perky puffed sleeves, the gay swinging skirt. Use a pretty flowered print with crisp white trim.

* * *

Pattern No. 8956 comes in sizes 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3, 2 yards of 35 or 39-inch; 2 yards narrow lace or machine-made ruffling.

Send your orders to:

SEWING CIRCLE PATTERN DEPT.
530 South Wells St. Chicago 7, Ill.
Enclose 25 cents in coins for each pattern desired.
Pattern No. ——— Size ———
Name ———
Address ———

Mother 'Knows Best' How to Rear Johnny

Mr. Smith was very annoyed when Mr. Jones' young son interrupted their conversation by marching round the room noisily banging the coal scuttle with a poker.

"If a child of mine made such an infernal din," he said crossly, "he'd be severely chastised and sent to bed."

"It's the wife's fault," apologized Mr. Jones. "She allows him to make as much noise as he pleases as long as it keeps him quiet."

One of the best home ways to
BUILD UP RED BLOOD
If you lack BLOOD-IRON
You girls and women who suffer so from simple anemia that you're pale, weak, "dragged out"—this may be due to lack of blood-iron. So try Lydia E. Pinkham's TABLETS—one of the best home ways to build up red blood—in such cases. Pinkham's Tablets are one of the greatest blood-iron tonics you can buy! At all drugstores

SORRY

We can't make enough Smith Bros. Cough Drops to satisfy everybody. Our output is still restricted. Buy only what you need. Smith Bros. have soothed coughs due to colds since 1847. Black or Menthol—still only 5¢.

SMITH BROS. COUGH DROPS
BLACK OR MENTHOL—5¢
TRADE MARK

EXTRA FINE BREAD!


QUICK HELP WITH FULL-STRENGTH FRESH YEAST
Watch Fleischmann's *active* fresh Yeast go right to work—help give your bread more delectable flavor, finer, smoother texture *every time.*
IF YOU BAKE AT HOME, be sure to get Fleischmann's fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. Dependable —America's favorite yeast for more than 70 years.


Always fresh—at your grocer's

FOR QUICK RELIEF FROM
SPRAINS AND STRAINS
MUSCULAR ACHES AND PAINS • SPRAINS • STRAINS


What you NEED is
SLOAN'S LINIMENT

Public Library
Albert Jordan

WANT-ADS

PERSONAL

WARNING — I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any person except myself. — JULIUS L. METCALF. 8x2

WANTED

WANTED — Used cement mixer. Condition unimportant. — PAUL LISK, East Jordan.

WANTED — 3,000 Bolts of White Birch. — MILLER BOAT CO., Charlevoix. 5tf

WANTED — Men to work in the woods on a piece-work basis. See FRANK ATKINSON at job located ¾ mile due east of Severance gravel pit. 8x2

WANTED TO RENT — Small house, apartment or light housekeeping rooms, furnished or partly furnished, by reliable couple. No children or dogs. Inquire at HERALD OFFICE, East Jordan. 9A

WANTED — Clean rags for cleaning purposes. Urgently needed NOW. Will pay 5c per lb. for rags free from buttons, etc., and not less than 1 sq. foot in size. Cannot use heavy material like overalls, etc. THE HERALD OFFICE. 3-

WANTED — Used Electric Motors. What have you? — PAUL LISK, East Jordan.

WANTED — Real Estate, especially Farms, Lake and River Frantage. The old reliable Strout Agency, the largest farms selling organization in the United States, Offices Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, New York, and many other large cities. — WM. F. TINDALL, local representative, PO box 58, phone 303, Cozy Nook Farm., Boyne City, Mich. 7 tf

WANTED BUSINESS PROPERTY: I have a list of buyers waiting with the cash for the following: Stores, Beer Gardens, Cabin Courts, Hotels, Gas Stations, Boat Liveries, Resort Properties, Movie House, Barber Shop, Restaurants, Sporting Goods Store, Meat Market & Grocery Store, Garages. Write or phone collect if you have such for sale. — NILES I. YANSON, Alba, Mich. Realtor. Phone 24. 9-tf

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE — Good eight-day Clock. — HERMAN GOODMAN. 9x1

FOR SALE — 5-burner Florence Oil Range, Heatrola, Bean Picker, Crosley Sav-a-maid Ironer, Majestic Radio, Cutting Box. — JOHN SAGANEK, East Jordan. 8x2

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE — Four 6.50 x 16 tires. $15.00. — LEWIS MILLIMAN, East Jordan. 9x1

YES! I still repair Sewing Machines. — C. L. LAWRENCE, East Jordan, general delivery. 9x2

WANT WOOD? — Dry or green Hardwood by the load. See IRA BARTLETT, phone 225. 9-tf

FOR SALE — Hunter Hartman Quikk-Charger. — BENSON'S HI-SPEED SERVICE. 8-2

FOR RENT — Two nice rooms, partly furnished. $5.00 per month in advance. — CURTIS BRACE, R. 1, East Jordan. 9x1

FOR SALE — RCA Cabinet Radio. 7-tube. In working condition. $60. — MRS. FRANK PHILLIPS, phone 197, East Jordan. 8x2

FOR SALE or TRADE — Pair of Yearling Goats. Nanny, to freshen this spring. — RAY WELSH, JR. R. 1, East Jordan. 9x1

FOR SALE — Port Huron Grain Separator, complete with belting. Ready to operate. $150.00. — NELSON D'WATER, East Jordan. 9x2

FOR SALE — No. 1 Rural Russett and Chippewa Potatoes for table use. $1.50 per bu. delivered.— HESTON SHEPARD, phone 129-F2, East Jordan. 5x7

FOR SALE — Westinghouse Vacuum Cleaner. Duncan Phyfe Dining Table. Rummage sale of dishes, clothing, etc. — THE JOYNT HOUSE, 304 Williams St. 9x1

CAR REPAIRING — We now have a competent repairman and are equipped to handle all kinds of light repair work at BOWERMAN'S SINCLAIR STATION. 9x2

FOR SALE — 19½ acre Farm by South Arm Grange Hall. 6-room House, Barn, Chicken Coop. Electric lights. $1,600. — ELIAS SPRAGUE, R. 3, East Jordan. 7x3

BOOKING ORDERS for broad-breasted Bronze Turkey poults from stock blood tested under State supervision. Can deliver 800 weekly after April 1st. April and May 75 cents, June 70 cents per poult. — ORCUTT TURKEY FARM, Bellaire, Michigan. 8x4

FOR SALE — Free Range Northern Bred day old and start chicks each week end, March through June Custom Hatching. Turkey hatching a specialty. — CHERRYVALE HATCHERY, phone 135-F2, East Jordan. 6-tf

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AVAILABLE NOW — 16-cu. ft. Bishop Freezers. — BROWN REFRIGERATION, 210 Mason St., Charlevoix, phone 139. 4x6

FOR SALE — Johnson Twin Cyl. Outboard Motor, 2½ h. p. Runs like new. Will sell for $50.00 cash. — Inquire BOB MILES, at East Jordan Co-ops. 9x2

FOR SALE — 1939 Plymouth 2-door. Newly overhauled. Good rubber. Priced at ceiling. — WALTER GOEBEL, JR., R. 3, East Jordan. Phone 153-F12. 9-1

FOR SALE — Columbia or Garland Ranges. Only 2 to a customer. Also a 250-egg Buckeye Incubator in A-1 shape. FRANK T. KISER, 304 Third St., East Jordan. 9x4

FARM FOR SALE — 105 acres, best of soil. Good buildings. Will accept town property in part payment. Ill health reason for selling. — MRS. ROBERT CARSON, R. 1, East Jordan. 6x4

ELECTRICAL WIRING done reasonably. We can furnish material. Phone 155-F22, R. 2, East Jordan. ELWYN R. SMITH and L. M. SHERIDAN, 2 miles north of Co. Infirmary. 9x3

FOR SALE — Fairbanks-Morse electric water systems, shallow and deep well, complete with tanks. Also steel furnaces, septic tanks, automatic oil burning hot water heaters, bathroom fixtures and tile board. — AL. THORSEN LUMBER CO., phone 99, E. Jordan. 7tf

WANT A NEW HOME? — I have purchased the tract of city lots north of our Public Schools and known as the former Paddock cherry orchard. If you are interested in a new modern home in a restricted area see me for construction and terms. — FRANK NACHAZEL, phone 212-F24. 5tf.

FOR SALE — 158 acres, modern house, main county road, school bus and mail route at door, 45 acres tillable, spring-watered pastures. 8 acres alfalfa and brome. Plenty hardwood, cedar and cabin timber. Fine trout stream crosses place. Owner going to Arizona for health. — WALTER McBRIDE, R. 1, East Jordan. 9x2



JORDAN...
(Edited by Mrs. Tom Kiser)

Miss Mary Kotowich is at home now visiting her mother, Mrs. Anna Kotowich and her sister at Boyne City, Mrs. Helen Coon.

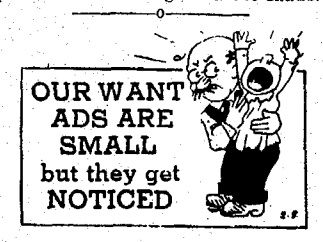
Mrs. Charlotte Sadler of Alanson visited her sister, Mrs. James Myers, the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dickerson are again living at their farm home in Jordan Township.

Mr. and Mrs. David Wertz are spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Omland. The men have been cutting wood.

Mr. Fred Sweet is staying with his sister, Mrs. Ida Pinney, for the next few weeks.

In a letter to Mr. and Mrs. Allison Pinney from Syd Thompson in Florida, he states that the day (about 2 week age) he arrived there the temperature was 79 degres in the shade.



These Gallaghers Do Get Around and About

PHILADELPHIA. — "My, my, isn't that a coincidence?" said John Gallagher at a police station.

A man he said had robbed him told police his name also was Gallagher—Joseph Gallagher.

"A coincidence!" said the policeman who made the arrest. "Why, shake hands, brother. I'm Charlie Gallagher."

Helps Hubby Who Lost Four Limbs

Says She Finds Problem of Aiding Soldier Simple.

BATTLE CREEK. — Soldiers at Percy Jones hospital have become accustomed to seeing a pretty dark-haired girl with a quick smile and a southern accent, sitting in the corridor of their ward.

When she isn't there, they know she is in the room with her husband, M/Sgt. Frederic Hensel, the first soldier to lose parts of all four limbs in battle in this war.

She is Jewell Hensel, attractive girl from the Kentucky hill country. The soldiers know what she didn't—that Sergeant Hensel will get well faster because of her and that there are women who, because they can't take it, aren't much help to their wounded husbands.

"I didn't know there were wives like that," she commented with honest surprise. Then she added, rather indignantly for her, "I don't see why there should be. They are the same men who went away. Inside they haven't changed a bit.

"You marry for better or worse, don't you?" she asked, "and when you have trouble you have it together."

Tall and slender, Mrs. Hensel has long, wavy brown hair, big brown eyes and high cheekbones, which probably come from her Cherokee Indian ancestors a few generations back.

Both the Hensels grew up on Kentucky farms—the sergeant, an orphan, lived with relatives in his youth. Eight years ago he joined the army, and five years later returned to Corbin, Ky., to marry Jewell Carty.

It was on June 2, after he had been overseas since March, 1944, that Hensel stepped on an anti-tank mine on Okinawa. The explosion blew off both legs, his left arm above the elbow and injured his right forearm so that it, too, had to be amputated.

To her the problem of helping her husband is very simple — she acts the way she feels. But first off, she doesn't think about herself.

SOUTH ARM...
(Edited by Mrs. Arnold Smith)

South Arm Grange met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Murphy Saturday, Feb. 23, and will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Versal Crawford, March 4th.

Pvt. and Mrs. Roy Dougherty and son are visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dougherty. He has to report back to camp March 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dougherty were Sunday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dougherty.

Mr. and Mrs. Nolin Dougherty were Monday supper guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Dougherty.

Mr. and Mrs. August Behling were callers at the Harry Dougherty home Monday.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Mike Eaton a daughter, Mary Ann, Sunday, Feb. 24th at the Charlevoix hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Goebel and her mother, Mrs. Axel Jacobson, were Traverse City business callers Tuesday.

Mrs. Arnold Smith and Mrs. Laurene Hayes spent Thursday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis at Boyne City, the occasion being their mother's birthday.

ROCK ELM.....
(Edited by Miss Margie Nachazel)

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kemp were Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Alfred Johnstone of Ellsworth.

Mrs. Leonard Babel and daughter Shirley called on Mr. and Mrs. William Zitka, Sunday.

Word was received that Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kaussman are on their way home from Arizona.

Mr. Walter Kemp went on a business trip to Shelby, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hansen and sons, Erney, Donald, and Billy, were Saturday afternoon callers of Mr. Fred Alm and family.

WILSON....
(Edited by Mrs. Selma Eggersdorf)

We're hoping that March will come in with some nice warm weather.

A new phone is being installed at the old Fred Burdt farm by August Knop.

Herman Behling and Rev. Norman Kuck of Boyne City have been fishing at 6-mile Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ecker were Petoskey business visitors, Monday.

Ralph Kitson, Jr. is spending his furlough at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Kitson, Sr.

Clyde and Weller Wurth of Boyne City spent Wednesday with Mr. and Mrs. C. Muchowski. Clyde just received his discharge from the Marines and Weller is home a week with his parents from his work in Pontiac.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Heller of Elk Rapids, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Lenosky of East Jordan, and Mr. and Mrs. Rolland Hayes and children were Tuesday dinner guests at the Ed Weldy home.

Mrs. Arlene Machowski and mother spent Friday afternoon with Mrs. Nan Behling.

Mr. Martin Decker has bought the John Schroeder farm and expects to move there soon. Harvey McPherson purchased the Martin Decker farm.

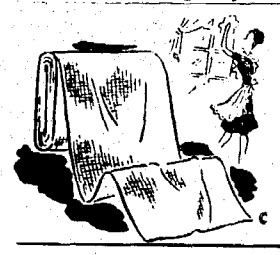
A few friends and relatives of Casmir Machowski dropped in Monday evening to help him celebrate his birthday and also his fourth wedding anniversary. Ice cream and cake were served.

Buy Wall Paper now



All patterns will be higher priced after March 2nd.

JUST RECEIVED 200 YARDS OF
HEAVY CRETONNE
In 5 Beautiful Patterns
Pre-Shrunk per yard **79c**

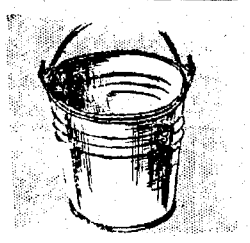


A Good Grade of
Cheese Cloth
can be used for curtains.
Only **15c** per yard

SOFA PILLOWS **$1.49 up**

A few RAG RUGS **$2.98**
CHILDREN'S SWEATERS **25% off**
DRAPES FOR WINDOWS **$6.29**
BIAS TAPE — **2 yds. 5c** RIC-RACK — **5c yd**
ARMY SHIRTS, sizes 14½ - 15 - 15½ **$2.98**
LADIES APRONS **65c**

Watch for our shipment of
MILK PAILS
now on the road.



BABY BLANKETS **$2.39**
SWEATER SETS **$2.98**

WHITEFORD'S
5 c to $1.00 STORE — EAST JORDAN

NOW IS THE TIME
To Install A Thirty Gal.
Evanair Oil-Burning WATER HEATER

AT ONLY A COST OF **$105.00**

★ With an Evanair Automatic Oil Burning Water Heater you can have fully automatic hot water service in your home. Turn the faucet at any hour of the day or night and you have hot water **Instantly.** No waiting. Think what that service means—a bath or shower at a moment's notice, a plentiful supply of hot water for washing dishes and general household cleaning. Then there are numerous minor needs for instant hot water: Warming nursing bottles, sick room emergencies, etc. Nothing else contributes so much to domestic comfort as an instant and plentiful supply of hot water.

ECONOMICAL AUTOMATIC SERVICE

★★ An Evanair Automatic Oil-burning Water Heater requires hardly any attention. It's automatic. It's care-free. There are no ashes to remove, no kindling to split, no waiting for water to heat. Oil is a clean fuel, easily stored and simple to handle. You need replenish your tank only once a month or so. That's all. The Evanair Automatic Water Heater does the rest. With this heater you can have this service at an amazingly low cost. Come in and see us for details today.

★★★

W. A. PORTER
HARDWARE — PLUMBING — HEATING
PHONE 19 EAST JORDAN, MICH.

For Sale!

LARGE HOUSE and four lots in Alba, electric, water inside. 40 acres near town goes with this. $3,000 cash.

29 ACRES with comfortable four room house, small barn, shed, two overnight cabins, electric in all On US-131 at edge of town. $2250.

2 ACRES with large six room house, water and lights in. Other buildings, school bus, good road near town. $1,400.

80 ACRES near Gaylord. House, barn, two garages, other buildings, electric line, 15 acres woods. Only $2,200.

80 ACRES crossed by M-66 with trout stream and trees for trout pond and the very best cabin site on this highway. $3,000.

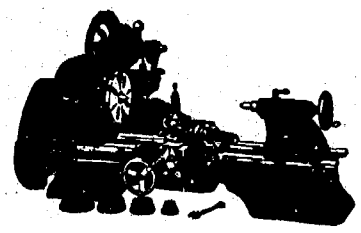
80 ACRES on Harwood Lake with trout stream also. Near US-31 Few like this. $3,000.

120 ACRES dark loam, all stock, tools. Large Farmall with tools, 8 milch cows, 11 young cattle, heavy team, other numerous items. Woods, trout stream. Large house, shady lawn, dairy barn, two hay barns, granary, coops, abundance of fruit and garden. A buy at $8,000.

I am finding buyers for the places that I offer for sale. All it costs you to get one of these buyers is a penny post card or letter mailed me. Call me by phone, collect, if you wish.

Write or Phone
YANSON
ALBA, MICH. Realtor. Phone 24.

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ACCURATE - EFFICIENT - RUGGED - POWERFUL



They are at work in hundreds of shops due to being engineered for precision results and to lower the owner's operating costs on small parts.

We recommend the atlas due to the fact that it incorporates all of the requirements necessary to meet the accuracy for the finest work in the heavy or small jobs with modern features essential for simple, efficient operation.

WITH THE NECESSARY TOOLS FOR EFFICIENT OPERATION

Should you wish additional particulars, tear out and use the coupon included herein for your convenience. Check the items or data desired and mail to the address nearest to your location.

FOCHTMAN MOTOR COMPANY
Alpena — Petoskey — Traverse City, Mich.
() Accept my order for one today.
() Additional information desired.
() Have your salesman call.
Name _____
Address _____

FOCHTMAN MOTOR COMPANY
AUTOMOTIVE and INDUSTRIAL SUPPLIES

115 Lockwood St., Alpena, Mich.
417 Michigan St., Petoskey, Mich.
106 Park St., Traverse City, Mich.

LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. Donald Johnson is visiting her husband in Detroit this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kamradt were Muskegon visitors over the week end.

Mrs. Charles Dennis, Sr., entered Charlevoix hospital, Monday, for treatment.

S-Sgt. ROBERT STREHL, who is in the States for 12 days from the Hiwaiian Islands, spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strehl, leaving for El Centra, Cal., Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Livingston of Muskegon were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Al Witte.

William Heath returned home Wednesday from a visit with friends and relatives at Kalamazoo.

George Phillips of Grand Rapids spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Phillips.

Jean Brown left Tuesday for Ann Arbor where she will go before a doctor's conference for a check up.

James Lilak, Jr., and Mildred Dean were Grand Rapids and Lansing visitors last Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. James Hart left Saturday for Pinconning after spending some time at the home of Mrs. Maude Kenny.

Mrs. Fred Fetterhoff of Muskegon was a week end guest of her mother, Mrs. Anthony Kenny, and other relatives.

A line from Mrs. C. J. Barrie states that she is visiting relatives in Georgia. Her address is Route 2, Boston, Georgia.

Margaret Bishaw and Marjorie Antoine were Grand Rapids and Lansing visitors last Wednesday and Thursday.

Janet Lee Malone entered Little Traverse Hospital, Petoskey, last Friday for a tonsilectomy, returning home Sunday.

Pvt. Theodore D. (Teddy) Malpass, who is stationed at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Malpass.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Quick and daughter Judy of Centerline, Mich., were week end guests of Mrs. Quick's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Swafford.

The Women's Society of Christian Service will meet at the home of Mrs. S. E. Rogers, Wednesday afternoon, March 6.

Rev. Chas. W. H. Scott, Supt. of the Michigan District of the Assemblies of God, will speak at a meeting at the Full Gospel Church, on Water St., at 8 p. m., March 7.

Mrs. John Wright and her brother, John Cunningham, have gone to Muskegon where they will visit the former's son, Carl and family, for the next few weeks.

Gordon Bowerman of Detroit and Jay Bowerman of Lincoln Park were week end guests of their parents and grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bowerman.

The Wednesday Evening Circle of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid will meet with Mrs. John Smith, Wednesday, Mar. 6, with Mrs. Gerald DeForest as assistant hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woodcock recived a letter from thier son Cpl. Bruce Woodcock, stating that he expected to arrive in the States about March 1st. Just before leaving Guam where he has been stationed the past 13 months, he received a surprise visit from his brother, Lt.(j. g.) Roland W. Woodcock, their first reunion in two years.

Mrs. Merle Thompson entertained Saturday evening, honoring the birthday of Mrs. Jos. LaValley. The evening was spent playing cards, after which dainty refreshments were served.

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Heller of E. Rapids visited East Jordan relatives Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Heller and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lenosky were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weidy.

St. Ann's Altar Society will meet at St. Joseph's Hall, Thursday, March 7, at 3 p. m. Mrs. Ole Hegerberg and Mrs. Joe LaValley are hostesses. Members please come prepared to tie quilt.

Percy Penfold, Howard Stephens, and Clint Blanchard attended the Mid West Dairy meeting in South Bend, Ind., the latter part of last week. Mrs. Penfold accompanied them to Kalamazoo where she visited friends.

Miss Patricia Vance, who is taking a course in nursing at the University of Michigan, has been spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Vance. Upon returning she will spend the next two months with the Visiting Nurses Association in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith visited relatives and friends in Grand Rapids last week end.

Bud Hite left Monday for Big Rapids where he will attend the Ferris Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hammond of Standish were week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Clark. Mrs. Clark' father, Grant Hammond, who has been spending the winter in Standish, accompanied them and will remain here for the rest of the winter.

Benjamin Clark, a student at Alma College, had as his guest Douglas Halland, also from Alma College, at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Cark. Other week end guests were, their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Sage and son, Gerald D., of Houghton Lake.

Midwinter commencement exercises at Marquette university in Milwaukee, Wis., next Monday night, Mar. 4, will find Howard P. Porter, Jr., 207 Esterly, East Jordan, receiving the degree of doctor of medicine and being commissioned as a lieutenant, junior grade, in the navy medical corps. — News release from above college.

Church of God

Ora A. Holley — Pastor

Sunday School 10:00 a. m.
Church Service 11:00 a. m.
Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 8:00 o'clock.

Full Gospel Church

B. M. Dirks, pastor, 506 3rd St.

Sunday School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Evangelistic Service 8:00 p. m.
Prayer & Praise, Thursday, 8 p.m.

Presbyterian Church

Rev. C. W. Sidebotham — Pastor

10:30 a.m. Morning Worship.
11:45 Sunday School
6:30 p. m. Young Peoples' Meeting.

Mennonite Church

Rev. H. H. MacDonald, Pastor

Preaching Service — 11:00 a. m.
Sunday School — 10:00 a. m.
Evening Service 7:30 p. m.
Thursday Prayer Service 8:00 p. m

PENINSULA...

(Edited by Mrs. E. Hayden)

Only three attended the Star Sunday school, Feb. 24, because of the storm. The three, Miss Dorothy McDonald, Miss Beverly Bennett and Miss Arlene Hayden braved the storm and they spent a pleasant hour together.

A card from D. Tibbits from Beaumont, Texas, states he had been there a week, also that Mrs. Tibbits was meeting him in New Orleans on Monday.

Mr. D. A. Hayden of Jones Dist. spent a hour at Orchard Hill, Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James Anderson came to their cottage on Lake Charlevoix, Sunday afternoon, to spend some time until the strike situation in the cities straghtens out.

The Pine Lake Telephone lines have several new numbers in the last few weeks. The last is Henry Howard in Mountain Dist., 237-F4.

Mr. Jesse Atkinson of Kalkaska was at his farm, the old James Johnston place, Friday and Saturday. Saturday he was dinner guest of the Gaunt family in Three Bells Dist. He was hauling bailed hay to his farm near Kalkaska.

Earl Bennett of Honey Slope farm spent Sunday afternoon with the Graham young folks in Three Bells Dist.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gaunt received a letter from their son, Jr., who is in the army of occupation in the very northern part of Italy, where he and some others are taking care of horses. There is no liklihood of his getting home before June.

The Misses Beverly Bennett and Arlene Hayden, who are employed in East Jordan, spent the week end at their respective homes.

Our mail carrier, Walter Davis surely had a strenuous time getting through Friday, but got the plows out Friday to open the roads. The continued storms kept them blocked most of the time.

There is really no news and the very poor telephone service makes it impossible to get any correctly.

TAKE STEPS TO BUSINESS SUCCESS AD AD AD

STATE OF MICHIGAN

The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, in said County, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1946.

Present, Honorable Leon W. Miller, acting Judge of Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of William H. Malpass, deceased.

Order for Publication
Final Administration Account

Laura A. Malpass having filed in said Court her final administration account, and her petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is Ordered, That the 19th day of March, 1946, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said Probate Office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account and hearing said petition.

It is Further Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, once in each week for three weeks consecutively, previous to said day of hearing, in the Charlevoix County Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County.

LEON W. MILLER
Acting Judge of Probate.

9-3

Subscribe To The Herald

CLOSING TIME ON THE HERALD

All contributors of copy for your Charlevoix County Herald should endeavor to get same into this office as early in the week of publication as possible.

FRONT PAGE — All articles intended for the first page must be in the office by Tuesday night (6:00 p. m.) to insure publication.

MAT SERVICE — Those having mats for casting MUST have these in the office Tuesday noon for the current week's issue.

LOCALS — Please phone your local items to No. 182 where Mrs. Sherman Conway — who covers these columns — will care for them. These should be in not later than 6 o'clock Wednesday night..

Your Herald publisher is endeavoring to get each week's issue in the mails on Thursday afternoons. Your co-operation in getting news and advertising copy in our hands as early in the week as possible will be greatly appreciated.

A Change of Hours at Andy's Duck Inn

Having secured competent help, the following hours of business are in effect:—

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

Open continuously from 6:30 a. m. to 12:00 midnight
DINNERS served from 11:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m.
SUPPERS 5:00 to 7:00 p. m.

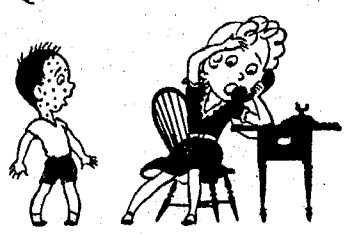
SUNDAYS

Closed all day up until May 1st.

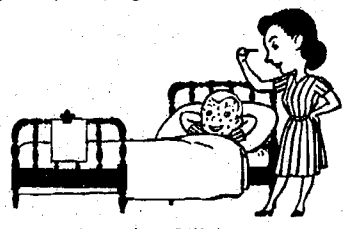
WE INVITE YOUR PATRONAGE!

RED CROSS HOME NURSING

WHAT'S YOUR IQ ON SYMPTOMS?



SILLY SUSAN—When Johnny is tired and irritable, complains of a headache and sore throat, she tells him to run out and play with the other youngsters. "Fresh air will make you feel better." A few hours later Johnny is running a high temperature and his face is covered with angry red spots. Susan frantically telephones the doctor exclaiming helplessly that Johnny is dying of some strange disease.



CAPABLE CATHY—She takes Billy's temperature and pulse, reporting his symptoms accurately to the doctor by telephone. She puts him to bed immediately in a room by himself, and feeds him only liquids until the doctor arrives. When the doctor says Billy may be coming down with measles, she knows her prompt action has made Billy's recovery quicker and protected other children in the community.



HELP YOUR DOCTOR—HOME NURSING SHOWS YOU HOW—Your doctor is busier than ever now. He'll appreciate your intelligent assistance when illness strikes your family. Learn how to give simple treatments, how to feed a patient on a soft, liquid, or normal diet, and how to keep a patient comfortable in bed. All courses are taught by a professional nurse.

If there is no home nursing course offered at present in your community, ask your Red Cross chapter how you may help organize one.



ANN PAGE MACARONI PLAIN OR ELBOW 3 Lb. Pkg. 29¢

ANN PAGE EGG NOODLES 16-oz. pkg. 19c
HOT CEREAL MELLO WHEAT 28-oz. pkg. 15c
FOR HOT DRINKS IONA COCOA 16-oz. can 9c
SULTANA MUSTARD 2 lb. jar 22c
SUNNYFIELD ROLLED OATS 5 lb. bag 34c
PAMO Pancake Flour 5 lb. bag 31c
IONA — IMITATION VANILLA EXTRACT pt. 18c
SESSION'S PEANUT BUTTER 2 lb. jar 60c
SUNMAID SEEDLESS RAISINS 15-oz. pkg. 13c



Top-Quality Ingredients! ENRICHED IN EXCESS OF MINIMUM GOVERNMENT REQUIREMENTS! 11¢

Really Fresh Produce

JUICY-RIPE FLORIDA SEEDLESS ORANGES 8 lb. bag 59¢
TEXAS — SEEDLESS GRAPEFRUIT 10 lb. bag 53c
TENDER — GREEN PASCAL CELERY 2 giant stalks 39c
MICHIGAN — U. S. No. 1 POTATOES 50 lb. bag $1.69
FRESH — HOT HOUSE RHUBARB lb. 19c
FRESH — TENDER BROCCOLI large bunch 25c
SEALED FLAVOR RUTABAGAS lb. 5c
RED RIPE TOMATOES lb. 29c
SUNKIST 300 SIZE LEMONS doz. 39c
FRESH BUTTON MUSHROOMS pt. box 39c
FRESH CUBAN PINEAPPLE 35c
FRESH CALIFORNIA FINGER CARROTS 2 bunches 15c

OUR OWN BLACK TEA ½-Lb. Pkg. 31¢

KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES giant pkg. 13c
A&P Grapefruit Juice 46-oz. can 25c
HEINZ TOMATO SOUP can 11c
BLUE BEAUTY RICE 2 lb. pkg. 21c
MRS. GRASS SOUP MIX pkg. 9c
IONA PE No. 2 can 11c
ION SLICED BEETS No. 2 can 11c
HOTTENTOT PICKLE SPREAD 12-oz. jar 13c
A-PENN DRY CLEANER gal. 53c



Tomorrow is Forever

by GWEN BRISTOW

WNU FEATURES

THE STORY THUS FAR: Spratt Herlong, motion picture producer, married Elizabeth after her first husband, Arthur Kittredge, had been reported killed in World War I. Elizabeth had been orphaned when a baby and raised by her aunt and uncle in Tulsa, where she met and married Arthur. Shortly after their marriage, Arthur enlisted, and soon afterwards was reported killed. Elizabeth moved to Los Angeles, where she met and married Spratt. Arthur had not been killed, but disfigured and left almost helpless. Dr. Jacoby worked over him and managed to save him. Under the name of Kessler, Arthur landed in Los Angeles in Spratt's office.

CHAPTER XI

He shivered with a cold gust of hate whenever he remembered how the Nazis had hounded that great man to his death for no crime but the unforgivable iniquity of having been born a Jew, and of being so rock-bound in his own goodness that he was incapable of accepting the evil of mankind until it had crushed him beyond escape. There had been little he could do in his love for Jacoby's memory, nothing but get to the United States while there was still time to save Jacoby's child.

His grief and rage at what had happened to his friend, and his terror lest he not be able to bring Jacoby's little girl to safety, had been so great that not until he was on the westbound steamer did he realize that when he got to America he was probably going to see Elizabeth. He knew her husband's name was Spratt Herlong and that he was employed by Vertex Studio, and in his own luggage was a contract signed in the Paris office of Vertex. He would be virtually sure to meet Herlong some day, and it might follow as a matter of course that he would meet Elizabeth. He went into his cabin and looked at himself a long time in the glass, as he was doing now. If there was a chance of her knowing him he would break his contract and make a living as a translator, a clerk, anything that would provide little Margaret with three meals a day without destroying Elizabeth's peace of mind.

But a long scrutiny satisfied him that there was no chance of it. In no sense, except the memory of her behind all that had happened since that explosion at Chateau-Thierry, could he believe he had any trace of the Arthur Kittredge she had known. He was Erich Kessler, dear friend of the late Dr. Gustav Jacoby, author of books based on case histories of Dr. Jacoby's patients, and the change in his personality was as thorough as the change in his name. No man who had endured what he had endured in body and spirit could have much left in common with a happy, arrogant youth who did not know what it was to want anything he could not get.

He looked thoughtfully at his image in the glass. Crippled as he was, his appearance was not repulsive. One could see that in spite of his uncertain legs he had been meant for a tall man, and since his torso had to carry his weight the muscles there were powerfully developed. The effect was inevitably one-sided, since his left sleeve had been empty so long, but his right arm was like that of an athlete, and the hand which for twenty years had supported him upon a cane, was strong enough to break a china cup between the thumb and fingers. His face had no visible trace of the wound there except a scar that went upward from beneath his beard in a thin curving line. His hair was still thick, gray like steel; his beard was heavy too, and darker. He had let it grow with no thought of disguise, but to cover the scars that all Jacoby's careful skin-grafting had not been able to eliminate. Now he was glad he had it and was so used to it, for in spite of having seen thousands of Hitler's pictures most Americans still thought of Germans as being professors in dark beards.

She would not know him, but he would know her, as readily as he had known the picture standing on Spratt Herlong's desk. To be sure, he had been looking for it, but he would have recognized it anyway as Elizabeth. She had changed in those years, of course, but her alteration had been nothing more than the well-ordered development from youth into the maturity that could have been foreseen by anyone who had been as intimately acquainted with her as he had. Elizabeth had always known what she wanted out of life, because she was so eminently fit to have it. Physically and spiritually, she had wanted love, marriage, children, a home in which she would be no petted darling, but a versatile and devoted creator. From the beginning she had instinctively known herself capable of bringing all this into being, and so she had looked forward to it with the eagerness of those who have no doubt of their destiny. When he met Spratt, and saw the pictures of Elizabeth in Spratt's office, he felt that the change time had made in her appearance had been no more than the change one observes in the achievement of something of which one has seen the beginning. Now that he could think of her without the pain of the earlier years, he was glad he had been wise enough to step aside so that she could have it.

He saw the pictures last week, on the first day he went into Spratt's office. Spratt had been talking for some time about the script, and if Kessler's attention had wandered it was no matter, since he was going to read the script tomorrow anyway. When Spratt had finished, and he himself had risen to leave, he glanced at the photograph on the desk, saying with the casualness born of years of self-command, "Your wife, Mr. Herlong?"

Spratt said, "Why yes," taking up the picture and handing it to Kessler with the proud smile of a man showing his friend a treasure. "But that's not very good of her—at least, I never did think those formal portraits were as good as candid shots, too smooth and pressed-out, if you get what I mean."

"Yes, I understand and agree with you." Kessler was looking at her face. "But this is very charming."

"Oh yes, so it is, but this one on the wall looks more like her. Over here by the door. Those are the children with her."

Kessler followed Spratt and looked at the picture on the wall.



"But this is very charming."

"Yes, yes," he said with involuntary eagerness, "that, I am sure, is more like her."

For it was like her, he knew that without having seen the original in so long. The picture had been taken somewhere outdoors, perhaps on a ranch.

Today, alone in his office, he let his memory go back to the days when he had realized he had to do this because he loved Elizabeth too much to do anything else. The first days after the battle were nothing but confusion, fever and pain. He was in a place where there were a lot of other men on other cots, and women with pale harassed faces trying to take care of them, but he could not understand anything that was being said or anything that was done. He was strapped up in bandages that were far from clean, and among the people around him was a man gaunt as an ascetic, who came over now and then and did various horrible things to him. He did not know then that in those closing days of the war in Germany there was not cloth enough for fresh bandages or soap enough to wash those that had been used, or drugs to relieve suffering, or that his attendants had white faces and shaky hands because they were not getting enough to eat. Even when he began to discover this he did not care, because by that time he had begun to discover also the extent of the damage these Germans had done to him. He had no doubt that he was going to die, and the only wish he was strong enough to make was that he might die quickly and get it over.

Babbling in the only language he knew, he begged the gaunt cruel man to let him alone. At first the doctor seemed to be paying no attention, but one day his patient observed that he was talking, and after several repetitions the ungainly syllables acquired meaning. The doctor was saying, "Forgive me that I hurt you."

His accent was so thick as to be almost unintelligible, but the fact that he had any English at all gave a flash of hope to the mangled object on the cot. Any effort was torture, but if this fool of a doctor could be made to understand that a dying man wanted nothing more than to be left in peace, it was worth the effort. His own words were muffled because of the bandage on his chin, but he managed to get them out.

"Listen to me. I am not one of your countrymen—you know that, don't you? My name is Arthur Kittredge. I am an American. Your enemy—don't you get that? I am going to die anyway. Why don't you just let me do it?"

The doctor said something. Arthur did not understand it until it had been repeated several times, and when he finally caught the words they were not worth the trouble of listening, for all the doctor said was, "Quiet. You be quiet."

Arthur tried again, desperate with pain and weakness. "Do me a kindness. Give me something to finish it, won't you?—Please listen—I'm talking as plain as I can! Finish it. That's not much to ask, is it?"

Again the doctor said, "Quiet."

"If you don't care about doing a kindness to me, do it for somebody who can get up again—one of your own men. Why should you let me fill up a bed when German soldiers are lying on the floor? Or waste food on me when you haven't enough for your own? Don't keep me—"

His words ended in a gasp of pain. But he still looked at the doctor, too weak to say any more but conscious enough to plead with his eyes. Whether or not the doctor had understood all his words, he had grasped enough to know what Arthur wanted. He shook his head. "No," he said. "No." Exhausted as he was, Arthur could see him groping for more words. Mustering all his strength, Arthur managed to say again,

"I am going to die anyway."

"No, no. You are not going to die."

He spoke with a grim resolution that seemed to typify all Arthur had ever heard about the coldness of Germans and their inability to understand any reason why they might not always be right. Arthur was not able to form any more words, but he looked at the doctor with eyes that Jacoby told him later conveyed all his rage and disbelief. Arthur knew he was going to die and he wanted it over. But Jacoby's thin face had no yielding in it. Jacoby left him then, but he came back later, and this time his bony hand brought up a German-English dictionary out of his frayed pocket. Even with this aid, his English was so poor that he could convey nothing but a repetition of his refusal. Alone in his prison of pain, Arthur thought, "At home they'd shoot a dog that had been smashed by a truck. But this can't last much longer. It can't. If I hadn't been so healthy it would be over by now. But have these people no mercy at all? I'd shoot the most heartless German under heaven before I'd let him die a death like this."

He was glad Elizabeth could not see him. She would never know anything about this lingering torment. They would simply tell her he was dead and she would think it had been quick and clean. "He never knew what hit him," they would say to her, and at least it would be easier for her than if she had to know how long it had taken him to die. And of course he did have one thing to be thankful for—if that shell had to hit him, he could be glad it had done its work. He would be dead and done with, and would not have to go back to her a half-human caricature of what used to be her husband. Though that wretch of a German doctor refused to shorten this last phase, though he might be beast enough to enjoy seeing one of his enemies get what was coming to him, even he could not indefinitely prolong it.

But at last Arthur discovered, with a revulsion that he could not have expressed if he had known the whole dictionary by heart, that this was exactly what the doctor meant to do to him.

Jacoby had been trying to talk to him for some days. Arthur had ceased trying to understand him. He had about given up trying to do the only thing that interested him, which was to refuse nourishment and get it over that way, for they fed him through a tube and he was too weak to resist. He hated the sight of the doctor with his gaunt face and thin cruel hands. But though he could not resist him, he did not have to listen to the man's awkward manipulations of the English language and try to make sense out of them.

However, the creature persisted, talking to him with many references to his dictionary. Unable to pronounce Arthur's name, he called him Kitt. He kept telling him something, in a low, insistent voice. He kept at it so long that at last one day the words he had been hearing arranged themselves in Arthur's mind and became an orderly sequence.

Stripped of its grotesqueries and repetitions, what Arthur understood went like this:

"You are not going to die, Kitt. You will be alive a long time. Not as you were. But you have your eyes, your hearing, the jaw will heal and there will be a hand. I think you will be able to sit upright. Walking I cannot promise, but I will try. It will be long and hard. But work with me, Kitt, and I will work with you. Do you understand me? You are not going to die."

Arthur made an inarticulate noise. He looked at the doctor's steely blue eyes. They were fixed on him with a determination that made Arthur feel that this fellow was regarding him not as a man but as the subject of an inhuman experiment. Instead of letting him go, Jacoby was going to keep him conscious for years to come, simply to prove that he could do it.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Of The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for March 3

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A PEOPLE FINDING A HOMELAND

LESSON TEXT: Joshua 1:1-4; 23:1-11.
MEMORY SELECTION: Thou shalt bless the Lord thy God for the good land which he hath given thee.—Deuteronomy 8:10.

God is the Lord of nations as well as of homes, and he is concerned that those who honor him in their homes have opportunity to serve him in their national life. This was true in a special way with Israel, but it is also true of us today.

Ready to enter the Promised Land, the people had to part with their great leader, Moses, who was not permitted to enter. The time comes when even the mightiest of men fall, but life must go on and new leadership must be found.

I. The Changed Leader (Josh. 1: 1-4).

1. Workers Die—God's Work Goes On (vv. 1, 2).

God buries his workmen at the end of their day of labor, but God's work goes on. The people had become attached to Moses and had learned to trust his leadership, even though they often murmured. With his death we might have assumed that there would be a letdown, but that was not in God's plan.

The Lord works through men. He gives them abilities and uses them for his glory, often in a way which astonishes them and others. But let them not become proud, for God has someone to take their place when they are gone. They are not indispensable.

2. The Need Is the Same, So Is the Blessing (vv. 3, 4).

The promise given to Moses was still good. God's promises are always good. They are the only really stable thing in a trembling universe. The question is, Are we ready to take him at his word?

They were to step out by faith. The land was promised to them only as the sole of their foot should tread upon it. Israel never took out the full promise of verse 4. They lacked faith.

God honors those who believe him and who move forward by faith to plant the foot of spiritual conquest in new territory. Some are doing it now. Are we?

The enemies of God's people were many and mighty, but they were not able to stand in the way of God's people when they were moving forward for him. Here again, Israel failed. They did not drive them out, because they did not take God at his word. The application of that truth to us is obvious.

II. The Unchanging God (Josh. 23: 1-11).

Between our first scripture and this selection will be found the history of the conquest of the land (at least, of the larger part of it), and the division of the territory between the tribes.

Years have passed quickly, and the new leader, Joshua, is now an old man, soon to go to his reward. He gathers the elders who represented the people and gave them good counsel for the days ahead, even as he recalls the blessings of the past.

1. God Did Help (vv. 1-3).

Israel had been in many hard battles. They had gone through the trials of pioneer days in a new and unfamiliar land. Now they were established and at peace. Perhaps they were recalling their mighty exploits and their own sacrificial efforts.

Joshua reminds them that it was God who fought for them (v. 3). We need just such a reminder in our land today.

2. God Will Help (vv. 4, 5). Joshua had a word of encouragement for the days ahead. There was much yet to be done. The land had not been fully taken. He reminded them of God's help in the past, so that they would depend on it in the future.

It is one mark of a great man that he looks beyond the end of his own short existence and plans for the future.

What about the future? Joshua reminded them that every blessing they had received, every victory they had won, everything had come from the hand of God. There and there alone was their hope for the future. And it was enough!

3. Help Yourself (vv. 6-11). To keep true in the land where their neighbors engaged in idol worship and all manner of immorality required definite action on the part of Israel.

They were not to deviate in the slightest from God's way, "to the right hand or to the left" (v. 6), for a little beginning in the wrong direction winds up in awful departure from him.

They were not even to swear by the heathen gods, not even to mention them. They were to "cleave" to the Lord, a graphic presentation of the close relation between God and his people.

There are many thoughts here which can be profitably applied to our daily lives. Faith in God calls for stalwart action and separated living for him.

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Household Hints

Should the loud ticking of a clock in the sick room bother the patient, place a glass bowl over the timepiece.

—•—

If salt fish are soaked and cooked in milk they become much sweeter than when soaked in water.

—•—

Clean the underside of rugs frequently, for dirt works through, and insects are likely to hide underneath.

—•—

Paint wooden knitting needles and crochet hooks with a coat of colorless nail polish the minute they begin to get rough or scratchy. Smooths them off. Make sure polish is thoroughly dry and hard before putting needles to use again.

—•—

Shoes that are stiff after being worn in the rain will become quite pliable if vaseline is well rubbed in with a soft rag.

—•—

A little salt in the bottom of the skillet will keep the fat from popping.

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LIQUID, TABLETS, SALVE, NOSE DROPS
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WNU—O 09—46

That Nagging Backache

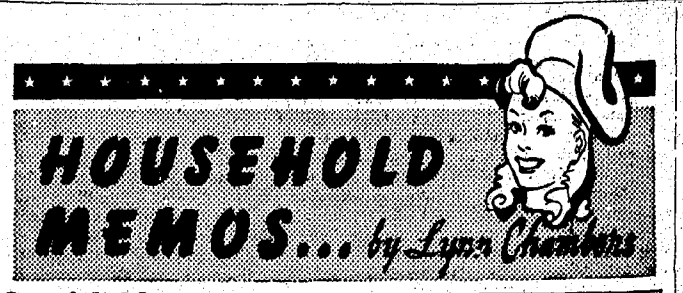
May Warn of Disordered Kidney Action

Modern life with its hurry and worry, irregular habits, improper eating and drinking—its risk of exposure and infection—throws heavy strain on the work of the kidneys. They are apt to become over-taxed and fail to filter excess acid and other impurities from the life-giving blood.

You may suffer nagging backache, headache, dizziness, getting up nights, leg pains, swelling—feel constantly tired, nervous, all worn out. Other signs of kidney or bladder disorder are sometimes burning, scanty or too frequent urination.

Try *Doan's Pills*. *Doan's* help the kidneys to pass off harmful excess body waste. They have had more than half a century of public approval. Are recommended by grateful users everywhere. *Ask your neighbor!*

DOAN'S PILLS



Careful Mixing, Accurate Measure Make Fine Pie Crust



Deep-Dish Pie made of cherries or rhubarb is a colorful treat for any supper. Time can be saved by mixing the crust ahead of time and using canned fruit put up last summer.

Everyone who has ever bit into a piece of pie knows the value of good pie crust. No matter how good the filling, the pie will not be up to standard if the pie crust falls down on flakiness or crispness or taste.



However, it is a very simple matter to make a good pie crust, even if one is a beginner, provided accurate measurements are used and the cook does not become too ambitious. Good pie crust requires only enough mixing to cut the shortening into small pieces, the size of green peas, and to coat them with flour. Then, just enough water is added to make the mix hold together. Some women are so afraid to use water in pie crust, that they have a crumbly instead of a flaky crust. The ideal way is to use just enough, and to work that in thoroughly.

It is not necessary to use more than one-third cup of fat to one cup of flour. Salt and water are the only other ingredients. If desired, the fat can be worked into the flour which has been salted, and the mixture allowed to stand in the refrigerator until it's time to make the pie.

To blend fat and flour together, a pastry blender is a great help. This should not be attempted by hand as the hands are always warm, and this will cause the shortening to melt and give a less flaky result.

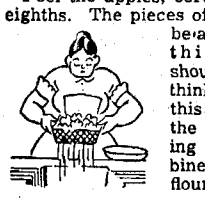
No definite guide can be given as to the water which must be added. Most recipes say from five to six tablespoons of cold water for 2 cups of flour, but this may be a little more or less since flours vary in their rate of absorbency. An all-purpose flour is more suitable for pastry than cake flour, because it has more gluten and will give a flaky in place of a crumbly crust.

Apples are generally available throughout the year and form the basis for one of our most delicious pies. Here is an open-faced apple pie which you will enjoy:

Apple Pie.

3 cups fresh apples
1 cup sugar
4 tablespoons flour
1 tablespoon butter or substitute
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Cinnamon or nutmeg

Peel the apples, core and cut into eighths. The pieces of apple should be at least ½ inch thick. Apples should not be too thinly sliced as this will prevent the pie from being juicy. Combine sugar with flour. Add the apples, lemon juice and pour into crust. Add the butter or margarine in small bits and sprinkle with lemon juice. Dust cinnamon or nutmeg on top of pie and cover top with strips of pastry, if desired.



A custard pie is a delicate dessert for a hearty meal. It is nourishing because of the eggs and milk, yet it requires little sugar.

Custard Pie.

3 eggs
5 tablespoons sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
2½ cups milk, scalded
⅛ teaspoon nutmeg

Beat eggs slightly, add sugar, salt and scalded milk. Mix thoroughly and pour into an unbaked pie shell. Sprinkle with nutmeg. Bake 5 minutes at 450 degrees, then decrease to 325 degrees and continue baking for 30 minutes.

Cherries or rhubarb are responsible for the bright cheerful color in this deep-dish pie:

Rhubarb or Cherry Pie.
(Deep-Dish type)

4 cups rhubarb (cut into 1-inch pieces) or
4 cups canned or fresh cherries
3 tablespoons tapioca or
6 tablespoons flour
½ cup sugar and ¾ cup honey or
1¼ cups sugar
2 tablespoons butter or substitute

Mix fruit, sweetening and tapioca or flour together. Pour into a 9-inch pie plate lined with unbaked pastry. Dot with butter and cover with pastry which has opening cut in it. Bake



Pie crust can be flaky if ingredients are measured every time. It is important to mix the flour and fat only until it resembles coarse corn meal or green peas.

in a pre-heated (375-degree) oven for 45 minutes.

For fish dinners, there's no more perfect dessert than a tart lemon pie:

***Lemon Pie.**

1½ cups sugar
4 tablespoons cornstarch
4 tablespoons flour
1¾ cups boiling water
4 egg yolks
½ teaspoon salt
Grated rind of 2 lemons
⅓ cup lemon juice

Mix sugar, cornstarch, flour and salt together. Add the boiling water, stirring constantly. Use high heat until mixture begins to thicken then cook slowly over a low flame until thick. Add beaten egg yolks, cook 2 minutes longer on low heat. Add lemon juice and rind. Cool. Pour into a baked pie shell (9-inch) and cover with meringue.



This above filling may also be used for lemon tarts. The shells for these may be baked in muffin tins or small-sized pie plates. These, too, may be topped with meringue, if desired.

Most cream pies take a meringue topping which is made from whites that were not used for the filling. It is important to beat the egg whites until stiff but not dry, and to fold the sugar in gradually, beating all the while.

The best proportion of sugar to use for the meringue is one tablespoon to each egg white. If too much sugar is used, the meringue will have little drops of brown syrup.

The meringue should be baked rather than browned. Use a 350-degree oven and bake until browned. Be sure to anchor the meringue on the crust so that it does not shrink too much.

It's easy to extract lemon juice, if the fruit has been warmed for a few minutes.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

LYNN CHAMBERS' MENU IDEAS

Broiled Whitefish with Lemon Wedges
Baked Potato Creamed Spinach
Pink Grapefruit Salad
Toasted Rye Bread Beverage
*Lemon Pie
*Recipe given.

LYNN SAYS

Let's Clean House: If windows and mirrors are not badly soiled, they may be cleaned satisfactorily with warm, clear water. If soiled, windows may be cleaned with a solution of vinegar or ammonia—4 tablespoons to each gallon of water.

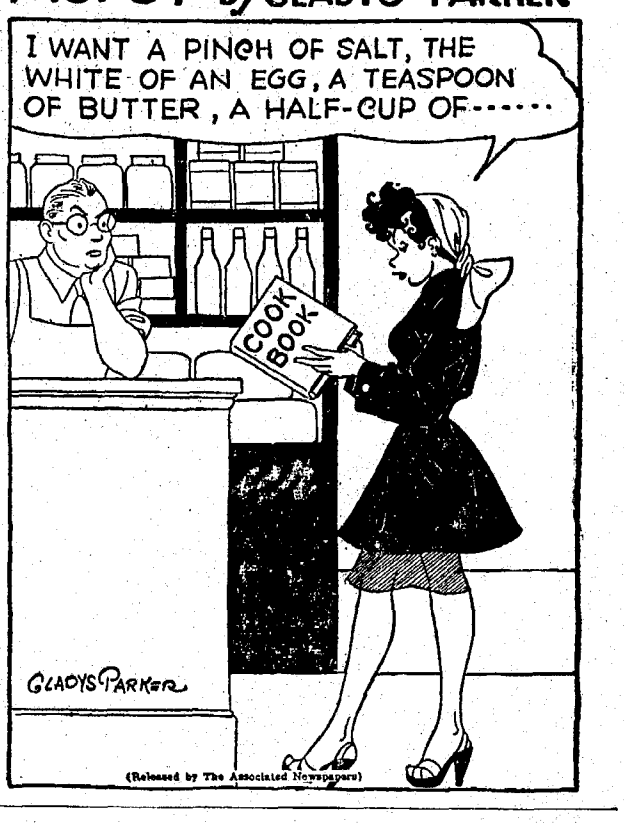
Woodwork should be dusted often so that the dirt does not become imbedded in it. When washing it use soap jelly with warm water and apply with a soft clean cloth or sponge. Rinse with clear, warm water and dry thoroughly.

Wipe varnished floors once a week with a mop wrung dry after dipping in warm soapy water. Polish lightly with an oiled cloth or mop. Do not leave excess oil on varnished surfaces.

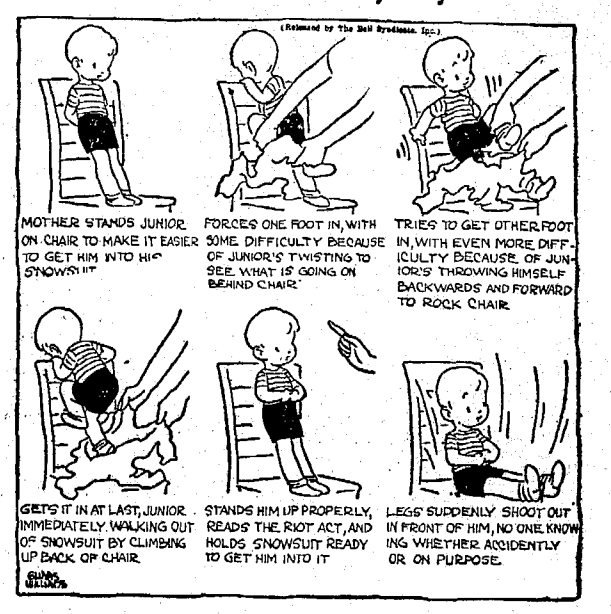
Tile floors may be cleaned with a gentle scouring powder. Water should not be allowed to stand on these floors as it will loosen the cement. Wipe dry immediately after cleaning.

Gags — BEST LAUGHS OF THE WEEK

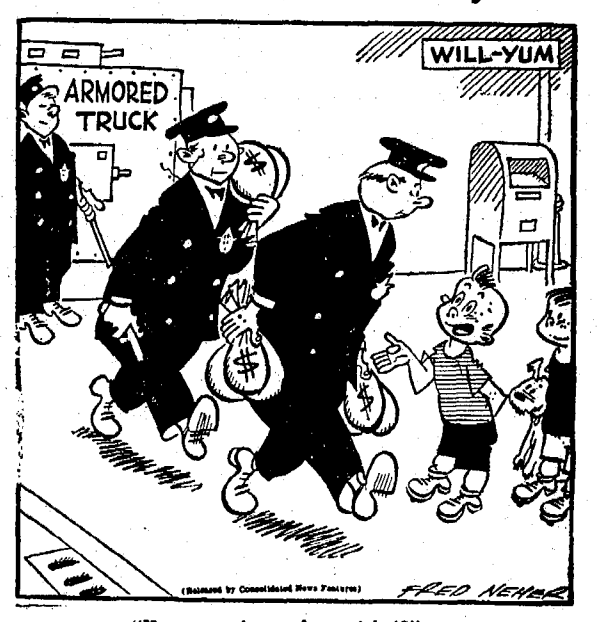
MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



WINTER DRESSING by Gluyas Williams



LIFE'S LIKE THAT By Neher



"Have you change for a nickel?"

BRIGHTER SIDE

Jack London's early life was surrounded with poverty, privation and hardships. His novels, based on his own experiences, were written in such a fashion that all this misery somehow emerged as exciting, romantic tales.

"Jack, how do you make all your most humiliating experiences seem so glamorous?" asked a friend.

"They have flowers at funerals, don't they?" retorted London.

New Flavor

A fellow with one of those awful laryngitis colds went into a soda bar to ease his tonsils with some ice cream. "What kinda ithe cream you got?" he whispered to the waitress.

She leaned over him and replied, also in a whisper: "Jutht thtrawberry, rathberry and vanilla."

"Oh, do you have laryngitith, too?"

"No thir. Jutht thtrawberry, rathberry and vanilla."

COMING CLOSE

Little Albert came home from school with a new book under his arm. "It's a prize, mother," he said.

"A prize? What for, dear?"

"For natural history. Teacher asked me how many legs an ostrich had, and I said three."

"But an ostrich has two legs."

"I know that now, mother, but the rest of the class said four, so I was the nearest."

In the Army

First Soldier—What's the difference between a lieutenant and a sergeant?

Second Soldier—A lieutenant has bars on his shoulders and a sergeant has a chip on his.

Short Count

Jane—What do you think is so odd abbut the cake I decorated for my birthday?

Jean—Nothing, but anyway I figure the candles your arithmetic is awfully bad.

Here's a Simple Way To Make Slip Covers

THERE are a number of ways to make slip covers. This sketch shows the method of making a pattern from unbleached muslin, or an old sheet, if you do not have the confidence to fit the fabric right on the chair.



Fit the muslin smoothly but do not stretch. Allow one-half inch seams and a four-inch tuck-in around the spring seat, as at A. Cut as at B. Mark each piece with an arrow to show which way the grain of the goods should run. The larger sketch shows the pattern pinned on the slip cover fabric ready for cutting. These slip cover directions are from SEWING BOOK 3, which contains 31 other useful ideas for the home with illustrated directions. Booklets are 15 cents each. Address your request to:

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War Pensions

Besides the $312,000,000 in pensions which the United States government now pays annually to the 587,000 veterans and dependents of veterans of the First World war, it still pays $155,000,000 each year to some 225,000 pensioners of the Mexican war, Civil war and Spanish-American war.

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If your trouble is constipation due to lack of bulk in the diet, you may *never* have to take another laxative—if you eat an ounce of KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN every day and drink plenty of water. Try it for ten days. If not completely satisfied, send the empty carton to Kellogg's of Battle Creek and get *double your money back*. ALL-BRAN is *not* a purgative. It's one of nature's finest sources of gentle-acting bulk, which helps promote *normal* laxation! It's a wholesome cereal made from the vital outer layers of wheat. Eat ALL-BRAN every day either as a cereal or in muffins.

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Michigan Mirror

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

Michigan has its own "pin-up" girls this winter.

The war-time GI fad, the age-old recognition of feminine beauty as a masculine ideal, is a colorful and eye-ful feature of winter sports festivals in that spacious part of Michigan known as the "North Country."

Youth reigns at winter sports. There is the traditional queen, some pretty and winsome lass of the community, who receives a gilded cardboard crown at a shindig glorified as the "coronation ball." Some visiting dignitary from out-of-town presides at the ceremony.

Thus Michigan royalty is created amid Hollywood glitter and pomp.

The youngsters like it. And the grown-ups do too.

As a guest of the East Michigan Tourist association, we journeyed on a recent week-end in a chartered bus to winter sport centers in the northeastern section of the lower peninsula. And then to obtain a state-wide round-up of winter sports activities, we wired friends for additional information. Here's the 1946 picture, as we see it.

The winter sport boom is fairly new. Grayling's million dollar park is only a few decades old. Caberfae and Silver Valley are by-products of the last depression when CCC camps were located in federal forests. Other recreational developments are, for the most part, still in their swaddling clothes.

While winter sports appeal primarily to youth, they offer a colorful appeal to older people from the viewpoint of spectators. The gay, bright colors of winter sport attire, for example, constitute a tonic for the blues.

Handicapped by Michigan's short summer seasons, resort proprietors see an opportunity to extend the season past fall hunting time into an otherwise dull and unproductive snowbound period.

Our first observation, after visiting a half dozen winter sport parks, is this: Sell yourself before you try to sell others.

Winter sports should be justified, in the beginning, as a recreational asset to the local community for use of its own people. The investment cost should be so predicated.

Take Grayling, for example. This sports park, readily accessible by train and highway, was developed and popularized by Grayling merchants and citizens. Without solicitation of Grayling promoters, the state conservation commission appropriated funds one year for the Grayling park maintenance, and it has been doing so ever since. Harry H. Whiteley of Dowagiac, veteran member of the conservation commission, made the motion.

We suspect that some Michigan communities, now trying to promote winter sports, have yet to sell themselves on the value of winter sports as a community asset.

They are jumping into the field pre-maturely, utilizing press agentry of ballyhoo, too often induced by free food and liquor, in the hope of attracting city dollars of week-end tourists. If the hotel rooms are frigid at night (as was our unfortunate experience at Alpena), enthusiasm of tourists is going to cool — and inevitably so.

At Silver Valley, 16 miles west of East Tawas, the East Tawas citizens are pioneering a winter sports program that is bound to prosper. The county probate judge, a two-hour volunteer for toboggan duty, tilted our toboggan as we dropped down into the chute on a on a breathless descent.

Caberfae, 17 miles west of Cadillac on M-55, is also (like Silver Valley) in the national parks system. Here is one of the finest areas in the lower peninsula: all types of skiing, senior and junior toboggan runs with a tow for returning toboggans, and a fine community house where lunches and refreshments may be obtained.

Ionia has its Bertha Brook Park west of the city on M-21 (ski slides, toboggan runs, community house for refreshments); Newaygo county has a winter sports park in "Little Switzerland" with a log community house, toboggan run, skating rink on the lake, snowshoe and ski trails, and fishing through the ice.

And then mention should be made of Petoskey's two ice rinks and toboggan runs; East Jordan's ice fishing; Boyne City's "ice village", largest in the nation; and ice fishing at Holland, Muskegon, Whitehall and Ludington.

In the Upper Peninsula the winter season is most ideal for outdoor sports. While the season below the Straits is at the best about six weekends in duration, in "God's Country" from Sault Ste. Marie to Ironwood it extends into months.

Ishpeming's rebuilt Suicide Hill, for example, was the scene of a tournament last Sunday (Feb. 24). It was at Ishpeming that the National Ski Association was born in 1904, and it is here that the 1947 national meet will be staged. Ishpeming has sent more riders to tournaments than any other ski club in the United States.

Iron Mountain's Pine mountain, highest artificial slide in the world, will be the scene of a tournament in March. The world record standing jump from an artificial slide — was made here by the late Torger Tokle in 1941. Tokle was killed in Italy leading his ski troops.

Ironwood has its own winter sports queen, parades, ice revue, cross country races, down hill and salom races, ski jumps.

At Sault Ste. Marie ice skating has become a year-round sport, thanks to a community house which offers an artificial rink for summer tourists. Every county in the Upper Peninsula has its winter sports program. Fifteen queens assembled recently at Houghton for selection of the "Queen of the North."

Blaney Park, now open year round, has a novel "snok train" pulled by a tractor for transportation of winter sports guests.

Concluding comments: Winter sports can be made self-supporting after the local community underwrites the original investment. With good attendance, use fees are productive of income, and maintenance expense can be met without resource to government aid. Snow-time vacations will pay dividends in health and dollars.

(Delayed)

"Michigan industrial workers are receiving today an average of 15 cents more per hour than workers get in adjacent Mid-West states. If Michigan is to continue as a leader in manufacturing, and we were responsible for 13 per cent of the entire nation's war armament output, management must get production and union contracts must be enforced."

John L. Lovett, manager of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association, was speaking. His audience was a group of 200 college professors and instructors.

Brusque and straight-forward in action, Lovett is a realist in the world of industrial relations. A graduate of the University of Kansas, he served as legislative correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Springfield, Illinois. For the past 27 years he has been employed by Michigan manufacturers; he has been as frank and outspoken in warning them of their faults as he has been in deploring labor's irresponsibility and restrictions on production, where he believes they exist.

Historically, the American management-labor movement, said Lovett, is about as follows:

Around a quarter of a century ago American industry underwent a significant change. Whereas most industries had been managed by their owners, a wave of mergers brought an era where many industries were directed by professional managers, most of whom had no ownership in the business and whose earnings, salary plus bonus, often were at the expense of labor itself.

This swing of the pendulum led to unrest among employees and finally to enactment by Congress of a series of laws, all designed to protect the worker, from the Watson-Parker act in 1926 to the Byrnes anti-strike-breaking act in 1936.

Labor's new powers have caused the pendulum to swing to the other extremity. Management's abuses have been followed by labor's abuses, he said.

The General Motors strike, said Lovett, was not prompted by the publicized 30 per cent wage increase demand but by a deliberate strategy of the international board of the UAW-CIO to assure a long, costly strike which would leave the rank-and-file union member "docile", due to depletion of savings, and hence unwilling to lead or join a threatened insurrection against re-election of the present UAW officers at the forthcoming convention next month at Atlantic City.

He said the 30 per cent wage demand was merely "window dressing", (Ed: UAW-CIO denials may be assumed.)

Newness of the UAW-CIO organization has handicapped its officers in lack of experience in collective bargaining. Lovett contrasted this with the long experience of AF of L leaders whom, he said, "know how to bargain" with employers.

(It has been estimated that 2,500,000 AF of L members have received pay increases since V-J Day, averaging 15 per cent or more. A big majority of these were obtained without resort to costly strikes — Source: Research Institute of America.)

Another factor: The UAW board's lack of discipline over local unions and hence inability to live up to its contracts.

Lovett declared that many labor unions, especially those having large memberships, were controlled by their officers through a handful of delegates and followers much in the traditional manner of a political machine. "State officials would learn a lot from these tactics," he added.

This situation is largely the fault of union members, most of whom are indifferent and do not attend union meetings and hence are willing to let their leaders make important decisions for them, he said.

When a professor asked Lovett what the schools might do to overcome this lack of "democracy" in union organizations, Lovett grinned broadly and retorted: "In my opinion, public education has been a miserable failure. It has failed to make thinkers out of the average American citizen. Public ignorance is appalling."

(Dr. George Gallup, expert at public opinion polls, recently said: "I am frequently amazed at the lack of information many people reveal. I often wonder how democratic governments can work as well as they do when so many people are so poorly informed." Here is the need for adult education which the State of Michigan is now financing for the first time.)

And yet the Michigan management-labor situation isn't one-sided, by a long shot.

Listen to this bold statement by Lovett, delivered last October before the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers at Chicago.

"The great wave of dissatisfaction of the workers throughout the country can be traced directly to management's failure to grasp the importance of human relations within the plant organization itself. As a result, unionization has become widespread, and generally speaking, this union leadership is irresponsible and incapable. The result is a chaotc situation."

Lovett said union organizers used three appeals in organizing Michigan automobile workers: Security, protection from the foreman, and wages. In all three points the industry was largely at fault — "men when they reached the age of 40 or so were let out of the industry because they were presumed to be too slow"; "the automobile industry, unfortunately, had neglected foreman training and had a large number of arrogant, dictatorial and unfair foremen"; and "the industry was seasonal and the average employment was only about six months."

Management's recent "education" thus is being purchased at a costly price to workers, stockholders and the suffering public.

John L. Lovett is a man with plenty of guts. We admire his courage.

MIRACLES OF BONE SURGERY

Robert D. Potter, writing in The American Weekly with this Sunday's (March 3rd) issue of The Sunday Detroit Times, tells of surgical discoveries made on World War II battlefields, that, plus potent new drugs, are winning out in the fight against crippling bone diseases. Get Sunday's Detroit Times.

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PROBATE ORDER
Hearing of Claims

State of Michigan, The Probate Court for the County of Charlevoix.

In the Matter of the Estate of Lester R. Kent, Deceased.

At a session of said Court, held in the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, in said County, on the 15th day of February, 1946.

Present: Leon W. Miller, Acting Probate Judge.

The above estate having been admitted to probate and Clyde R. Kent having been appointed administrator.

It is Ordered, That 2 months from this date be allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate for examinaiton and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased, are required to present their claims to said Court, at the Probate Office in the City of Charlevoix, on or before the 22nd day of April, 1946, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at which time claims will be heard.

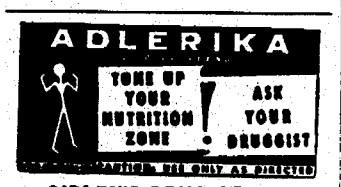
It is Furthered Ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of this order for three succesve weeks previous to said day of hearing in the Charlevoix County Herald, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

LEON W. MILLER,
8-3 Acting Judge of Probate.

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THE OLD JUDGE SAYS...



HENRY: "I've heard that same thing several times lately . . . that alcoholics are really sick people. It was news to me. Do you agree with that statement, Judge?"

OLD JUDGE: "Yes, it's true, Henry. It's no notion of mine . . . it's a statement made by scientists who have studied the subject."

HENRY: "What did they find out, Judge?"

OLD JUDGE: "Well, as a result of their medical research, they found out that approximately 95% of the people who drink, drink sensibly. 5% do so unwisely, at times. Included in that 5% is the small percentage known as alcoholics."

HENRY: "But why are they called sick people?"

OLD JUDGE: "Because it has been discovered that, in many cases, excessive drinking is a symptom of some physical or emotional maladjustment . . . *not* the cause of it."

HENRY: "Now I understand it, Judge. I am glad to hear of the modern approach to this problem and that so much is really being done to help these folks."

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